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PATRONAGE.

Does Mr. Crampton know why the English people have taken his dismissal so quietly? It is not that they are afraid of the Yankees, for they are in a far better position to fight them than they were in 1812; it is not that they know exactly how far he is in the wrong, for few of them have read the controversy. No; it is that they never heard of him before these disputes arose. They have no reason to suppose that he is a man of any particular merit, and the presumption is, that he is only the latest illustration of "the system." Under these circumstances, why be anything but apathetic on the subject? The insult is not to them, but to the Government, and the Government may make the most of it.

We certainly are in a bad way as regards our diplomatists—to confine ourselves, for the moment, to them. Prussia sends out a Bunsen; Russia's men have character of some sort, and their own sort of talent; but it is questionable if we have one man, who, if he died to-morrow, would be remembered for a month—except Sir Henry Bulwer—and his last treaty is in dispute. We seem to have sunk in that kind of talent even lower than we have in statesmanship and oratory. However amusing, as private correspondents, these gentlemen may be—not for their wit, but as collectors of gossip—and however well they dress, they seem somehow fit for nothing in great affairs. A clerk would have done equally well in Mr. Crampton's place, for instance, since he has in no way contributed to make the relations of the two countries more intelligible, and since anybody, of real sense, would not have been so long in the States without knowing how a recruiting measure would be received. The ex-

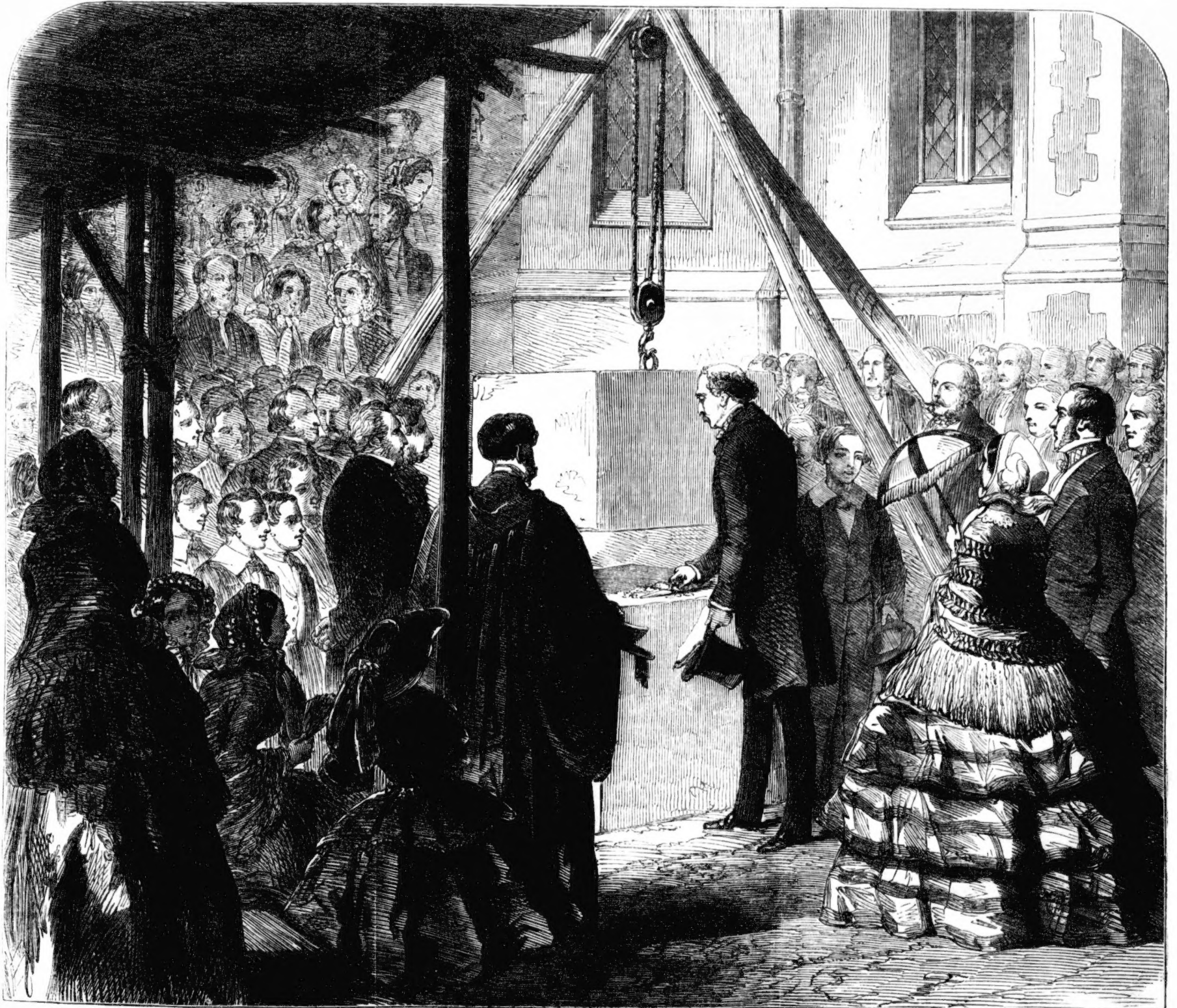
planation is so easy that everybody jumped at it. When the public had found out that the name was really Crampton, it knew that there must be "a why and a wherefore," independent of any merit in the person, for his holding the appointment. Of course it turned out that he was a family friend of Lord Clarendon, who had obliged the Cramptons with a place, as he might have obliged them with a house—only cheaper. No doubt, he thought it perfectly right. Would not *you* do the same? Why should not I give away influence if I have influence to give? The defence is, that, in a world of selfishness, one kind is as respectable as another.

The public, however, is not concerned with Lord Clarendon's moral perceptions, or ideas of duty, further than as these affect the public service. It is probable that most people will act selfishly when they can gain anything by it, as times go; but when they do public harm they have to answer for it, irrespective of their possible *tu quoque*. We dare say two-thirds of the appointments made every-day are made just as Mr. Crampton's was. But how does it work? Why, as we see. We got into a mess with America, just as we got into a mess in the Crimea. It is part of the system of patronage, by which a dotard is sent to command in the Mediterranean, or a hypochondriac to the Pacific, or any other imbecile to any other situation. It is a great Feast of Fools, by which, what our ancestors did as an occasional freak, we make organised and perennial. When we do get an able man, like Sir William Williams, we first do our best to starve and betray him; and when his luck is too strong, we reward him with the command of an ordinary garrison.

It is not very difficult to account for all this; and the evils which

belong to it are well known to belong to oligarchy. As regards the mere outside people, they would be better off under a monarch. What would the Russians have made of Sir William Williams? And why? A great monarch feels no jealousy of such a man, who is a support to his throne; while Lord Cardigan must clearly be jealous of him, as a reproach to his success. Wherever the power rests in a body of families—especially where it is money that makes power, as in England—there must always be great danger of incapable administration. They cannot—especially families that rise by ignoble arts—be expected to go on producing great men; while, from their very nature, they must always be jealous of them. The jealousy of Nelson—the unwillingness to give Collingwood a peerage descendible through daughters—the hatred of Canning—the lies told (through their tools) against Disraeli—are all evidences of the operation of these laws in England. The absolute sway of an "Upper Ten" (we purposely avoid the word "aristocracy," which is misleading) will always produce these phenomena; and it is by "patronage" that the system does some of its worst work.

When the best things have been secured by the orthodox oligarch for his family, he next falls back on his humbler friends—what a Roman of the same stamp would call his clients; and, in all such states, these constitute a class by themselves. The fact is, that this kind of thing is a *profession*. Sections of the middle classes devote themselves to it, as they might to commerce, or law, or letters. It is their business to know Lords, as a lawyer knows Coke. They spend on hunting for advancement, the time and money which honest men spend on their professions. Clergymen of a certain stamp are



GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK WILLIAMS LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE CHAPEL AT HARROW SCHOOL, IN MEMORY OF THE HARROVIANS WHO FELL IN THE LATE WAR.

great proficients in this line; medical men, of a fashionable sort, are found in it; in every army and navy mess somebody is carrying on the game; it is become a kind of national characteristic, to which we owe the word "snob," which our ancestors had never heard. The English are not so merely superstitious when they worship rank as some may think. In the long run, it is rank that has everything to give. Tomkins prays to his wooden god, not as a mere block, but because he expects a fertilising shower. We abuse bureaucracy for breeding place-hunting, but places are not given, under the worst bureaucracy, without some test of competence: in England, we apply no test whatever. There is absolutely no check—no safeguard—against bad appointments. It would have been as easy for Lord Clarendon to introduce anybody whatever into the public service as Mr. Crampton.

There is a difficulty in establishing a Parliamentary control over appointments, because, theoretically, they are in the hands of the Crown; and though the "prerogative" fares very badly when it is exerted to create life peers, it is solemnly paraded to awe members of Parliament on proper occasions. Yet who supposes that her Majesty has anything to do with nine-tenths of the appointments? She accepts them as she accepts her Ministers; and though Prince Albert, no doubt, exerts considerable influence over the Administration, that influence, we may be sure, leaves untouched the patronage of the oligarchs.

There is a very natural reason why this patronage should be ill bestowed, even supposing it to be extended over a pretty wide range of objects. Real merit does not push itself forward, and neither brains nor pluck are usually found in tuft-hunters. A cringing capitalist, or a boring Scotch lawyer, is not the kind of man to have a family fit for anything. And it is a curious instance of this, that of the families which have risen into the peerage by "the system," scarce one ever produces an able man, or can compete with the original ones. The eminent men of England, at this moment, are either of ancient but obscure gentry, or right out of the heart of the people. Here and there we have a brilliant patrician, but not one from the families which have enjoyed the places and plunders of the last two centuries. The regular oligarch is just Burns's man—

"Though hundreds worship at his word,
He's but a cool for 'n' that."

The proper, orthodox, and constitutional remedy for this system would be a renewed vigour and freedom of action in the Crown, which, at bottom, is more popular in England than the oligarchs. The hope of this must depend on the kind of man that the Prince of Wales turns out to be. But we very much fear, that of the two dangers to which England is exposed—viz., a despotism like that of Prussia, or a democracy like that of America—the last is more likely to be tried first; and this, of course, from the nature of the House of Commons, to which people look for all remedies. It is therefore probable, that if our administration remains unreformed, we shall have a violent agitation for an increased suffrage, as time shows people that "the system" remains unassailable by constitutional methods.

Meanwhile, nothing has done so much harm to the Administrative Reform movement as its too-exclusively middle class character and objects, threatening us with nothing better than a new form of cliqueism as bad as the old, and destitute of the prestige which it borrows from better days. The patronage system can only be—we do not say abolished, but enlightened and improved—by a vast body of public opinion acting directly on its exercise, and criticising it in detail. It may be modified by the competitive system—it may be exposed in newspapers—it may be improved by time—and it may be much influenced by a proper opposition in the House of Commons itself; but the first necessity is, that it be seen to be bad—and, just at present, no very wonderful eyesight is required for that. We have no wish to speak with peculiar harshness either of Lord Clarendon or Mr. Crampton. We dare say that Mr. Crampton is, as the *nil admirari* gentlemen would tell us, a "very good fellow;" but he is many degrees removed from being the best man that England could have sent to the United States. He is the latest illustration of an order of things which is known to be wrong; and as our latest political frail one, he is a proper subject to be preached upon while occupying the stool of repentance—*more majorum*.

GENERAL WILLIAMS AT HARROW.

THE ANNUAL SPEECH DAY.

Who ever stood upon the fair hill of Harrow, with its picturesque old church and strange mixture of ancient and modern houses, and with the boundless plain—twelve English counties in view—without being charmed with the scene and with the halo of associations clustering around the locality?

There are indeed few places within fifty miles of the metropolis so pleasantly situated as Harrow-on-the-Hill. The view towards the east is terminated by the spires of London, to the south by the Surrey hills; but the views from the west and south-west are remarkable for their extent and beauty, and include those proud towers of Windsor, from which, in other days, the regal banner of the Plantagenets was wont to be displayed.

The manor-house of Harrow was anciently, we believe, the occasional residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury, and was tenanted by Thomas à Beckett shortly before his death. As time passed on, John Lyon, a substantial yeoman of Preston, founded, in the reign of Elizabeth, that school which now gives celebrity to Harrow, and which ranks among the chief seminaries in the land, and boasts of many great names. Indeed, at this day, few can look at that handsome edifice without recalling, with interest, the scenes said to have been enacted within its walls. How, indeed, afterwards Lord Teignmouth, recited Homer and Juvenal with Halhead on the one hand, and Sheridan on the other; how it was angured, that of those three leading boys, Halhead was the one destined for distinction; and how, while events were proving the fallacy of this prognostication, Harrovian prophets were preparing another instance of the vanity of human anticipations, by assigning to Sir George Sinclair the prospective crown in preference to Lord Byron and Sir Robert Peel.

Thursday of last week was the day appointed for the annual delivery of the speeches at Harrow School, and seldom have old Harrovians, and men of distinction, mustered in greater force. There was Lord Palmerston, who having himself been a Harrow boy somewhat more than half a century ago, is seldom absent on those occasions; there also were Mr. Macaulay, Lord John Russell, the Bishop of Oxford, and last, but not least, Sir William Williams, the hero of Kars. It was known that the Gallant General had consented to lay the first stone of the new aisle to the school chapel, to be denominated the "memorial" aisle, and intended to perpetuate the memory of the gallant Harrovians who fell victims during the late war, and he was of course "the observed of all observers."

The entrance to the school was tastefully ornamented with evergreens, and the banner of the venerated founder of the school, John Lyon, with the British ensigns which were displayed over the gateway, imparted a liveliness to the bustling scene. The Head Master, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, with his brilliant circle of visitors, and the governors of the institution, entered the school-room shortly after twelve o'clock. Owing to the sultry weather, many were deterred from following them. The room is at all times too small to accommodate those invited, and on Thursday week it was crowded to excess, so as to render it quite oppressive to those who happened to be present.

After the Head Master and the Governors had taken their seats, fronting the rostrum, facing which the principal persons present were seated,

the recitation of the speeches commenced. They were of more than average ability, and in several instances elicited warm marks of approval from the friendly audience.

In awarding the respective prizes, the Head Master briefly addressed the successful scholars in encouraging terms, particularly the captain of the school, whose career had been most exemplary.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE "MEMORIAL AISLE."

At half-past two, Dr. Vaughan, accompanied by Lord Palmerston, Lord J. Russell, General Williams, and a large party, quitted the speech-room, and at once proceeded to the new chapel, in order to assist at the laying of the first stone of the memorial aisle, on the south side of the new school chapel. All the necessary arrangements had been completed for that ceremony, the architect, the builder, and other persons engaged in the construction of the building, being in attendance. A gallery of raised seats was provided for the spectators to the number of about 1,000, and, considering the confined space, the arrangements were most successful. The congregation being assembled, Dr. Vaughan, surrounded by his distinguished friends, delivered an impressive prayer. In a given part of the form of prayer the stone was raised, and General Williams went through the customary ceremony of spreading the mortar, when the stone was lowered to its destined place, and the Gallant General struck the upper piece of masonry with the mallet, amid loud cheers.

Dr. Vaughan then delivered an impressive address, and read the names of the Harrovians who fell in the Russian war. These were—Major-General Estcourt, Lieut.-Colonels Dawson and Pattullo, C.B., Captains Jolliffe, Lockwood, Sir R. L. Newman, Alex. Agar, and Pecheil. Dr. Vaughan, in concluding his address, remarked "Their bodies are buried in a far land, but their names live amongst us for evermore."

General Williams next addressed the assemblage, expressing his thanks that Dr. Vaughan had invited him to discharge so pleasing a duty, and the happiness he felt in accepting the offer. The Gallant General in the course of his brief speech said that all the honours his countrymen were pleased to award him must be divided between his friends near him, whom he spoke of as "Some of the men of Kars." In the first place, he said, here is Colonel Lake, a Harrow man, an officer who did his duty day and night—working by day and watching by night. Again, here is Captain Teesdale, my aide-de-camp, who distinguished himself in every instance during the siege, and on the memorable fourteenth of September he kept the key of the position for fourteen hours. And then, here is my secretary, Mr. Churchill—and having his hands on that gentleman's shoulder, the Gallant General said—"Come forward, Churchill," and drew him forward, he himself appearing much affected. Mr. Churchill (continued General Williams) has, although a civilian, done great good in the service of his country. Then, addressing the Harrow boys, he remarked that a wide field would in future be open to them, as he understood that they would soon have open competition, and he impressed upon those who intended to seek the profession of arms to study deeply the military works of our Continental neighbours. The Gallant Officer, at the conclusion of his speech, was enthusiastically cheered.

Viscount Palmerston then offered a few remarks on the interesting occasion they had met for, and urged the Harrow boys not only to follow the example set them by those noble fellows who had fallen in the late war, but also to remember the honour and integrity which had characterised every proceeding of the gallant defender of Kars. General Williams, he said, had modestly referred to his comrades as the men of Kars; but he (Lord Palmerston) felt they were entitled to be designated as the heroes of Kars. This observation of the Premier's was received with immense cheering.

The company then separated, the majority of the distinguished visitors adjourning to the residence of Dr. Vaughan, to partake of the banquet usually given on speech-days.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE Emperor has left Paris for Plombières. His Majesty has had a touch of the gout.

The Committee of the Senate appointed to examine the Regency Senatus Consultum has chosen Count Portalis reporter.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg has announced, in the most positive manner, her refusal of the grant of 200,000*fr.* accorded by the Emperor. She is the only surviving daughter of King Louis Philippe to whom that act applies. The Duchess indignantly repels the insinuation that she, or any one on her behalf, ever demanded any favour of the kind from the present French Government.

The Prefect of the Seine has announced that he has received from the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London notice of a third payment of 100,000*fr.* on account of the subscription opened at London on behalf of the sufferers by the inundations, and which subscription has already exceeded 450,000*fr.* The amount of the French subscriptions, as far as have yet been published, has reached the sum of 4,033,500*fr.*

In its sitting of June 26, the Municipal Council of Marseilles voted a sum of 45,000*fr.* for the expenses of a public reception of Marshal Pelissier on his landing. A grand dinner is to be given to the Marshal and all the troops who may accompany him, in a pavilion to be erected on the Meilhan.

The Papal Nuncio left Paris on Tuesday. His Eminence's visit has been devoid of any political interest.

The arrivals of troops and matériel, both at Marseilles and Algiers, are incessant.

The splendid appearance of the harvest has dissipated all ideas of scarcity.

SPAIN.

THERE has been another execution at Valladolid, and the belief is that it will not be the last. The number of persons arrested there now amounts to seventy.

There were some disorders at Badajoz on the 24th; the rioters burnt the bull circus, but order was promptly restored. Castile is tranquil.

The "Madrid Gazette" of the 21st contains the official announcement of the Queen being in an interesting situation, and expresses "the ardent wish that the flattering hopes of the friends of the monarchy may not be disappointed."

RUSSIA.

MAGNIFICENT preparations are in progress at Moscow for the coronation of the Emperor. The ceremonial will be regulated by that which was observed at the coronation of the late Emperor Nicholas. The changes to be introduced will be owing to the circumstance that the late monarch was only crowned at Moscow as Emperor of all the Russians, and took at Warsaw the royal crown of Poland, whereas the present Emperor Alexander II. will unite the two solemnities. Many pardons will be proclaimed by his Majesty. It is stated that the question has been mooted of granting a complete amnesty to all political prisoners banished to Siberia or detained in the various fortresses of the empire; moreover, of founding a school for medicine and jurisprudence at Warsaw, and of abolishing the fees hitherto exacted upon the passports of foreigners, &c., &c. It is said, too, that the German and Swedish provinces of the Baltic, as indeed all those that have suffered more or less from the war, will receive a large share of the Emperor's bounty.

The Governments of Cherson, Ekaterinosloff, and Podolia, are declared to be no longer under martial law; in the Crimea, however, it continues to exist, but will also shortly be dispensed with. The force that is to be permanently stationed in the Crimean peninsula after its evacuation by the Allies, is to be the third *armée corps*, under General Wrangel, consisting of about 50,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry.

Southern Sebastopol is to be made a first-rate fortress, but on an entirely new plan. Nicolai (says the Kalich correspondent of the *Oesterreichische Zeitung*) being in immediate connection with the continent, "is to be the war port for the future fleet." The Russian army in the Caucasus and on the Turkish frontiers in Asia has already been reinforced. The Guard and Grenadier corps will remain at St. Petersburg and Novgorod; Moscow

will be the great depot for the reserves, and the six "active" army corps will form a great chain extending from Odessa, across Warsaw, to the Baltic. Russia has demanded that Persia shall regulate the part of her frontier which borders on Turkey.

ITALY.

A CONSPIRACY to murder M. Balduino, the Minister, has been discovered in Florence, and numerous arrests have been made in consequence. Marshal Radetzky has given orders for the establishment of a camp of manoeuvres at Somma Campagna in addition to that formed at Barlassina.

Count Thun's mission to the Duchess of Parma, on the part of Radetzky, for the purpose of settling the dispute between the military commission and the Ministry, not having succeeded, the Duchess-Regent has written to Marshal Radetzky to recall Count Crenneville, the military commandant of Parma. To this Radetzky has not consented, but has merely recalled M. Kraus, the military auditor. The Duchess has declared that she wants no more military commissions, and that her own Ministry and the ordinary tribunals are sufficient to maintain order.

There are rumours of even more marked estrangement between Count Buol and Count Cavour, than marked their leave-taking at Paris. The latter is said to contemplate sequestering estates in Piedmont, which belong to the Archbishopric of Milan and to the pious fraternities in Lombardy, by way of reprisal for the continued sequestration of the estates of Piedmontese subjects in Lombardy. Count Buol is said to have declared that he would not regard such a measure as a *casus belli*; but that the intervention of Piedmont in the affairs of any Italian state would be held by him to be such.

The presence of Garibaldi in the Italian waters has disturbed the slumbers of the Vatican. Garibaldi has purchased a small islet off the coast of Sardinia; it is entirely in a state of nature, and he is reclaiming it. The Italian Robinson Crusoe makes occasional voyages from Nice to his tiny dominions, and Antonelli and Pio IX. are dismayed at the thoughts of the bold rover plunging the Tyrrhenian Sea.

The state of brigandage has now become so intolerable in the Romagna, that certain communes have determined on petitioning the Roman Government on the subject, but accompanying their petitions with a declaration that unless the civil power is employed for the protection of their lives and property, they will not pay the Government taxes. The town of Faenza has taken the lead in this movement.

GREECE.

THREE regiments of English dragoons are to leave Constantinople for Athens, to reinforce the army of occupation. The Governments of England and France have determined to take most energetic measures at Athens. General Kaleris, who is still in Paris, has had several interviews with the Emperor and M. Walewski.

The Camarilla, comprehending its critical position, counts greatly upon such chances as may arise from the journey of King Otto. His Majesty will have to throw himself at the feet of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, who will perhaps undertake to plead his cause before the conference of London. It is reported that the Queen-Regent wrote or said, on the occasion of the departure of the King, that although she should be left alone at Athens, she would have no fears of the thunders of Lord Palmerston.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

RUSSIA has indirectly intimated to the Porte that it will send a representative to Turkey as soon as the Turkish territory shall be evacuated by the Allied troops. On the receipt of this communication the Porte decided to send Kiprili Pacha as ambassador to St. Petersburg.

Intelligence from Constantinople, of the 20th, says that the Porte has renounced the further promulgation of the Hatti-Houmayoun, from a fear of provoking new disorders. But the *Pressé d'Orient* contains an article, "communicated" by the Turkish Government, the object of which is to put public opinion on its guard against the false reports which are continually sent into circulation, of disturbances alleged to have taken place.

The question of the Principalities appears to have entered on a fresh phase, for it is announced from different quarters that the Anglo-French ideas relative to the union of Moldavia and Wallachia have undergone a sudden change. It appears that the Porte, which, as well as Austria, is opposed to the junction, has transmitted both to Paris and London a memorandum, which has not been without effect.

We have some important news from Bessarabia. The commission finds itself absolutely compelled to ask from Russia a small portion of territory beyond what is stipulated for in the treaty of Paris. The Russian commissioners re-use, and have referred to St. Petersburg for further instructions. It is not thought that Russia will give way. The commission was at Bolgrad from the 9th to the 19th. It has come to the conclusion that it cannot possibly trace out the new frontier without comprising the town of Bolgrad, in the territory to be ceded by Russia to Moldavia.

AMERICA.

THE news from America is scanty. Mr. Buchanan's friends were using great exertions to secure him the Presidency. The Anti-Fillmore American Convention at New York has chosen a Mr. Banks, jun., Massachusetts, as their candidate for the Presidency, and Mr. W. F. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice-Presidency. The entire New Jersey delegation quitted the Convention, on the ground that it was becoming too decided in its partiality to slavery extension. They started a separate Convention, and nominated Robert F. Stockton, of New Jersey, and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina, as their candidates.

By a telegraphic despatch we learn that the well-known Colonel Fremont had been nominated as Republican candidate for the Presidency. Colonel Fremont is strongly opposed to slavery.

From Nicaragua we learn that General Walker had removed his headquarters to Leon. It was rumoured that a revolution had broken out in Costa Rica during Mora's absence with the army in its invasion of Nicaragua.

The latest intelligence informs us that Walker was in Virgin Bay with 700 men, about to invade Costa Rica; that he had 200 men in Granada, and about 600 elsewhere; that his force consisted altogether of 1,000 foreigners and about 500 natives; and that, owing to the deprivations they were undergoing, there was a great deal of dissatisfaction among his troops. This is the sum total of what we have been able to gather by the British steamer recently arrived from Greytown.

By a recent arrival from La Union we learn that the Central American States had at length formed a coalition to oppose General Walker, and that 3,000 troops from Guatemala, 2,000 from Salvador, and 1,000 from Honduras, were actually in march for Nicaragua.

The advices from Kansas show that the rebellion in that district is gradually extending itself. A telegraphic despatch, published in the "Boston Advertiser," of the 17th, gives a melancholy account of the state of affairs in Kansas, and reports that there is fighting in all the inhabitable parts of the territory. Two free-state towns had been sacked by a pro-slavery mob. It also reports that a very large body of men in Missouri are preparing for a descent upon Kansas, determined to drive out the free-state men at all hazards. They expect little or no resistance, but if Colonel Sumner interferes they will drive him from the territory.

INDIA AND CHINA.

SEVERAL slight disturbances, such as are unusual in the hot weather, have occurred in the Bengal and Madras presidencies. The Santals are once more occasioning trouble.

There have been some commotions amongst the Moplahs in Malabar, when, to avoid the risk of the prison containing the ringleaders being broken into with a view to their rescue, the *Assaye* was sent from Bombay to Calicut to take them quietly on board and carry them down to Madras. Her presence at the presidency was fortunate, disturbances having occurred to the northward of Vizagapatam, particulars of which have not as yet transpired. With these exceptions, none of which seem important, India generally is tranquil.

There seems a feverish excitement at present amongst the chiefs all over India on the subject of annexation, occasioned by the late cases of Nagpore and Oude. In Oude all is quiet.

The King of Ava is said to have deputed Messrs. Kincaid and Dawson, American missionaries, on an embassy to the President of the United States, with a view of establishing a friendly feeling between the two courts.

Colonel Jacob, acting Commissioner in Sind, has just intimated by proclamation that forced labour was from henceforth to be discontinued in the province, every man to work or not as it best pleased him, and on such terms alone as he deemed desirable. Hitherto, throughout Sind, the public works were constructed by forced labour. This state of things still continues in the Madras presidency, handed down from time immemorial, and which hitherto has passed almost unnoticed.

The only items in Chinese news requiring particular mention are the epidemic among the Chinese population of the colony, and the progress of the revolution. Already, in the south, the spirit is in progress, even among officers of the provincial Government. In a recent edict by the Governor-General of the two Kwang, when speaking of the necessity of providing for the future, that remarkable doctrine for China is declared, that government must emanate from the people themselves.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

FURTHER papers touching our relations with the United States have been presented to Parliament. The chief of them are Lord Clarendon's despatches to Mr. Dallas on the Recruiting and Central American questions, and a very long despatch from Mr. Crampton to Lord Clarendon, in reply to the allegations and "additional proof" in Mr. Marcy's despatch of the 27th of May. In his despatch on the recruitment question, Lord Clarendon states that the British Government were gratified to learn that its assurance had been unreservedly accepted by the President, and that all cause of difference between the two Governments with respect to the question of enlistment has ceased to exist. He regrets that his despatch of the 30th of April had not altered the opinion of the President with respect to Mr. Crampton and the consuls. Lord Clarendon finds the additional evidence sent by Mr. Marcy unworthy of credence; and expresses the belief of his Government that in many material points in regard to the conduct of Mr. Crampton, the President has been misled by testimony undeserving of belief, and by erroneous information. But the British Government feel bound "to accept the formal and repeated declarations of the President of his belief that these officers of his Majesty have violated the laws of the Union, and are, on that account, unacceptable organs of communication with the Government and authorities of the United States; and her Majesty's Government cannot deny to the Government of the United States a right similar to that which, in a parallel case, they would claim for themselves—the right, namely, of forming their own judgment as to the bearing of the laws of the Union upon transactions which have taken place within the Union." And therefore, although the British Government cannot but regard the proceeding of the President as one of an unfriendly character, they have not deemed it their duty to suspend diplomatic relations with Mr. Dallas, for whom they feel high personal esteem, which renders him a most agreeable medium of communication. The despatch of Lord Clarendon on the Central American question consists mainly of an argument on the merits of the case, and a statement of the steps in the negotiation. "If the differences between the two Governments on this subject cannot be arranged by direct negotiation, there seems no reason why they might not form the matter of a reference to a third Power. Her Majesty's Government have learned with satisfaction that you are instructed to enter into communication with me in respect to Central America, in order to ascertain, in the first place, whether existing differences cannot be promptly to be settled by direct negotiation, and if they cannot be so settled, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration on those points of difference as to which this method of settlement may be requisite or applicable. This is the course which her Majesty's Government has throughout been willing to adopt, and I have accordingly the honour to inform you, that I am prepared to enter into the proposed communication; and I trust that our conferences will be conducted in that spirit of cordiality and frankness, which, as Mr. Marcy justly observes, is dictated by the true interests of Great Britain and the United States." Mr. Crampton reviews the last despatch of Mr. Marcy at great length, and supplies some convincing proofs of the discreditable character of the additional evidence supplied by the American Government to prove their case.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

NEWSPAPER readers who, good, generous souls, trustfully draw their knowledge and opinions from the foundations of one journal alone, do not often see two views of a question. But endure lives. We will give here the opinions of the "Sun" as to the present of Mr. Buchanan and the future of his presidency, without by any means endorsing them. They are "representative" opinions, and, as such, should be considered of all men at this present time.

The democratic party (says the writer) has been of late by far the most powerful in the States; it is a firm upholder of slavery, avows, as "a sacred principle to be applied with unbending rigidity," the Monroe doctrine—that is, the exclusion of European Governments and influence from the continent of America; and declares that "under no circumstances can it surrender the preponderance of the United States in the adjustment of all questions arising out of Central American matters." This is the party that has nominated Mr. Buchanan; and accepting its firm assertion of popular rights, sure to be strongly enough maintained in America, there does not appear to be anything in its policy which commands itself much on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Buchanan is well known here. He is a cool, adroit man, and was quite, if not more, than a match for our Government in all transactions with it. He, doubtless, really wished for peace, but in his last speech at the Mansion House his chief argument was a covert threat of what we should suffer by the war, and he would not acknowledge the insignificance of the subjects in dispute. He it was who received with jocularly Lord Clarendon's proposal of arbitration, remarking that we were "at war with the Emperor of Russia, the only Power which America could consider impartial." He also denied that there was "anything to arbitrate about," meaning that their interpretation of the treaty in dispute was unquestionably the right one. It is not of promising augury that Mr. Buchanan should be so obstinately or unworthily blind as to refuse to see in the reciprocally misunderstood terms of a treaty a fit subject for arbitration. At the Ostend Conference of American diplomatists, also, Mr. Buchanan strongly asserted the right of America to take Cuba whether Spain were willing to sell it or not, as requisite to the proper ascendancy of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico! As to his leanings in regard to slavery, we observe that Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, affirms "that no man in the Union will do the work of the slaveholder more faithfully, or bow lower to the slave power than James Buchanan." Mr. Breckenridge, an ardent supporter of slavery—a son, we believe, of the Dr. Breckenridge who gained unenviable notoriety at Glasgow by his defence of slavery—was coupled with him as Vice-President, yet more carefully to propitiate the South. In view of all the facts of the case, the "Times" now recommends to settle, if possible, the Central American difficulty with Mr. Pierce, objectionable as his conduct has been, before his successor enters upon office. We fear the advice is wise. Plausible obstinacy, combined with cunning, is harder for honourable men to deal with than noisy bluster.

It is worthy of special attention that Mr. Buchanan has adopted to the letter the Manifesto—"Platform" the Americans call it—of the Democratic party. He says of it, "I have been placed upon a platform, which I heartily approve, and which can speak for me. Being the representative of the great Democratic party, and not simply James Buchanan, I must square my conduct according to the platform of that party, and insert no new plank nor take one from it."

This platform, to adopt Mr. Buchanan's phraseology, consists of eleven planks, and the first six intended to support the home policy, the latter five the foreign policy of the party. These last were distinctly brought under notice of the Convention, by Mr. Lowe, of Missouri; he was supported by the delegate from Delaware. Notwithstanding this opposition, however, the resolutions were adopted in their entirety, and Mr. Buchanan pledged himself to them in the strong language to which we have already referred. Now, these resolutions assert—1st, "Free trade and progressive free trade throughout the world;" 2ndly, That their political and commercial position "requires them to hold sacred the principles involved in the Monroe doctrine"—that is, the right to exclude European Governments and their influences from America; 3rdly, With regard to the Central American question, that "under no circumstances can they surrender their preponderance in the adjustment of all questions arising out of it;" 4thly, They express sympathy with the attempts "to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers a passage across the Isthmus." The regeneration thus sympathized with being that now in process under the holy buccaner Walker and his family filibusters. Lastly, They resolve that "every effort ought to be made by the incoming Administration to insure an ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico," which, being interpreted, means of course that Mr. Buchanan is ready, as he declared at Ostend the Americans ought, to take Cuba from Spain by fair means or foul.

It is plain, therefore, that, both personally and by the necessity of party policy, Mr. Buchanan is pledged to a United States extension policy, from which he will not and cannot flinch. He must be a diplomatic, if not a revolver and rifle filibuster; probably he will practise the former, and wink more successfully than even Pierce at the latter. It seems evident, therefore, that in the event of his election, England must make up her mind to one of two things: either to accept the notice to quit, and leave America, Cuba, and perhaps ultimately Jamaica included, to the "regenerating" virtues of Walker and his fellows, or to take henceforth a firm position, and not yield an iota more.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.—An American paper has the following nonchalant paragraph:—"We learn that a shooting affair came off at Lake Providence about a week ago. A man named Jones shot a man named Patterson, mistaking him for one Pennington. Patterson, after being shot twice, one of the balls lodging in his breast, drew a pistol, and was about to shoot Jones, when the latter begged his pardon, saying he had mistaken his man. Patterson generously accepted the apology. His wounds are not mortal."

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—At the Tunbridge Town Hall, Thomas Regan was charged with a malicious assault upon a person named George Andrews, at Mark Cross Walthurst. The prosecutor, who has been blind of the right eye for the last fifteen years, is a plumber, and, for about nine days past, had been working at Walthurst. He lodged at the public-house there, and was in a room in that house on Saturday afternoon until eleven o'clock at night, in company with the prisoner and several other persons. There was a good deal of "clashing" going forward. About eleven o'clock the prisoner went upstairs to bed, followed shortly afterwards by complaint. Prisoner was sitting on a bed smoking, when prosecutor said to him, "Tommy, you should not be smoking here." Prisoner exclaimed, "I am as good a man as you," and struck Andrews in the left eye. Prosecutor "felt something go in his eye, and it was all dark directly." He was totally blind. Prisoner had a short pipe in his hand at the time. He denied having any recollection of the occurrence, but was committed for trial.

SPRING GUNS.—A gamekeeper at Tinton End, Essex, for the purpose of protecting some pheasant eggs from poachers, charged a spring gun with flint stones, broken glass, and nails, remarking that, "if any one came he wished to detain them until his return to attend them." The next morning, with unaccountable carelessness, he went to the outhouse contiguous to his dwelling, and neglected to disconnect the wire. The consequence was, that he sprung the gun, and the contents lodged in his legs, lacerating him in a dreadful manner. Amputation was performed, but the shock was too great for his system; mortification and collapse came on, which ended in his death. His wife had a narrow escape from the same fate.

THE MANCHESTER CRYSTAL PALACE.—The designs for the Manchester Exhibition building, which have been finally adopted by the executive committee, promise to afford a most fitting receptacle for the interesting and most valuable collection of art treasures, which, it is to be hoped, the liberality of possessors will place at the disposal of the promoters of this national undertaking. The main hall, upwards of 700 feet long and 100 feet wide, covers (including the transept) an area of nearly 80,000 square feet, and from the imposing height of the central arched roof, of about 70 feet, will have the finest effect. The picture galleries will be quite unrivalled in extent and convenience of arrangement. They are upwards of 1,300 feet in length with a uniform width of 48 feet, and are ingeniously divided into spacious saloons, so as to admit of the subdivision of the pictures into the several schools of art, without interrupting the attraction of a lengthened perspective. The site selected for the erection of the building is to the west of Manchester, distant about two miles from the centre of the city, and in an open and elevated part of the country. The building will be, for the most part, constructed of cast and corrugated iron, glass being employed only in the centre of each compartment of the roof. The whole interior will be lined with wood, and the end of the building which has been chosen for the grand entrance will be of ornamental brickwork. A large sum, placed at the disposal of the committee by the Bank of England—on the security of the guarantee fund, which already reaches £70,000—enables the managers to commence immediate operations.

EXPLOSION IN A CHEMIST'S SHOP.—On Friday week an apprentice named George Milner was pounding some chemicals for blue lights in a pestle and mortar, in the shop of Mr. F. M. Rimmington, chemist of Bradford, when they suddenly exploded. The young man was so much hurt that he died shortly after his removal to the infirmary. The mortar was blown to pieces, and a great deal of property was damaged. Several persons also narrowly escaped serious injuries.

ACCIDENT AT BRIGHTON.—Last week, as a lady, Mrs. Wilson, was being driven through Upper St. James' Street in her carriage, the pole of the carriage snapped asunder. The horses set off at a furious rate, the broken pole knocking at their sides, and rendering them more restive, and proceeded rapidly across the Marine Parade. That the horses and carriage must go over the cliff appeared inevitable; but providentially, just as the horses reached the esplanade, one of them stumbled against the kerb, and both the horses were thrown down at the same moment, swinging the carriage round with so much force as to smash every spoke in one of the wheels. Mrs. Wilson was immediately taken out of the ruined carriage, and fortunately was found to have sustained little injury. The coachman and footman also escaped with some severe bruises.

SUICIDE IN A CISTERN.—Jane Cooke, wife of William Cooke, living at Leicester, after attempting suicide by cutting her throat, threw herself into a cistern. She was not yet dead when discovered there by her husband, but before he could obtain assistance to lift her out life was extinct.

THE GUARDS AT ALDERSHOT.—Numbers of persons went to Aldershot, on Saturday, to witness the arrival of the Coldstream Guards from the Crimea. The regiment arrived in a special train at a few minutes after twelve. As it slowly halted at the station, the Rifles struck up "Home, sweet home." There was a little hurry and confusion for a moment as the various privates struggled in the recesses of luggage-vans with impracticable parcels; but such rectangular obstacles overcome, the men soon turned out, and formed in the space outside the station in a very short time. The Guards had a remarkably fine passage home, and the men are in splendid condition. The privates were their new uniform, but many of the officers had on their old tail coats and epaulettes in which they quitted England. All were in heavy marching order—better, indeed, than they ever marched in since quitting their native land. Some had Turkish dogs or Russian—many had little Turkish pipes, and some goats from the City of the Sultan followed with the baggage. Our metropolitan sight-seers will, we imagine, be much surprised to see many of the men without medals, and still more with only one clasp. In fact, with the exception of some 112 men, none have been present at the whole campaign. The veterans can be distinguished at a glance by their flowing beards and thick moustaches. The rest of the battalion, with very few exceptions, is composed of mere growing lads, rather sunburnt, but still most juvenile in appearance and in gait. As the battalion marched through the camp, all the troops turned out to watch and cheer them. The band of the Rifles marched at the head of the battalion, playing "Home, sweet home," the whole way. The Grenadier Guards and Fusiliers have also arrived.

A MAN WOMAN-SERVANT.—A man, dressed in the garb of a woman, was lately brought before the Oxford City Court, not only for having assumed that attire, but for being "drunk and incapable." At first, the defendant repudiated the suspicion of his sex, but afterwards admitted that he was plain Daniel Judge, from Birmingham, and that he had lived as female servant for two years with a French family, in St. James's. He was certainly not a bad representative of the opposite sex. The Magistrates were by no means satisfied with the account he gave of himself, and remanded him.

FROM THE GALLOWGATE TO THE GALLOWGATE.—Three youths from the Gallowgate dist. (Glasgow) "went missing" about ten days ago, having left home, no one knew whither, to the great anxiety of their relatives. One of the boys has returned home, and states that he had walked all the way from Glasgow to Stafford and back, for the purpose of witnessing Palmer's execution! Whether the devotion of this pilgrim to the gallows was repaid by a sight of the event, we have not ascertained. The other two boys have not yet cast up, and the returned wanderer denies all knowledge of their movements.

NARROW ESCAPE.—The steamer City of Newark, while on her passage from Newark to New York, was burnt to the water's edge on the 9th ult. There were about seventy passengers on board, mostly women and children. The life-boat was lowered, but, being too heavily loaded, capsized, precipitating the inmates into the water. Owing to the timely arrival of assistance, those in the water were picked up, and those remaining on the burning vessel rescued.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A new modification of the electric telegraph has been exhibited. It is the invention of Mr. Bernstein, of Berlin. The peculiarity of the invention is, that by one wire two different messages can be sent in the same or in opposite directions. It is one advantage of the invention that it is applicable to the existing arrangement of electric telegraphs. It is calculated that the adoption of this invention would enable the directors of the electric telegraph companies to transmit messages at one-fourth of the usual rates.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—A Mr. James King, editor of the "San Francisco Bulletin," and a man most highly esteemed, was lately shot in the streets by a man named Casey, in consequence of an article which (very properly it seems) reflected on him. Casey was immediately lodged in gaol. The people, tired of the outrages which occur continually, demanded him from the authorities. A regular force had been organised by the populace, to compel a committee of vigilance, determined to try all offenders in future by Lynch law. This force, numbering some 2,000 rifles, besides field artillery, presented itself before the gaol, and the sheriffs, not daring to resist, gave up Casey, and a man named Cora, murderer of the late United States Marshal, Richardson. The prisoners were conveyed in procession to the place where the council sat. Just as our last arrivals left, there was no doubt that both men would speedily meet their fate.

A NOBLE BEGGAR.—An old lady belonging to a distinguished aristocratic family, one of the members of which was one of the most eminent ministers of the Restoration, was lately tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police for mendacity. It was proved that she had for a long time frequented churches, and especially the Madeleine, to beg; that she had more than once been caught begging in the flower-market near that church; and that, on the twenty-fourth of May, she was arrested in the act of begging in the Place de la Madeleine, after being sent to receive alms in the Rue Tronchet and the Rue de la Ferme. It was further stated that the old lady once embraced a conventual life, but having become tired of it, quitted her convent, and married a man with whom she squandered all her fortune, amounting to about 100,000fr. In her defence, she denied that she had begged, and accused the curé of the Madeleine of keeping back a portion of some money which her family had charged him to transmit to her. The Tribunal, after telling her that her charge against the curé could not be credited, sentenced her to three days' imprisonment. In the course of the proceedings it was intimated that the old lady was not quite sound in her mind.

THE REVENUE.

The quarterly returns of the Revenue indicate an increasing prosperity, even under the dark shadow of war, and afford the promise of a much greater improvement when that shadow shall have fairly passed away. In the Customs of the quarter there is an increase of £96,415, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. This is ascribed to a considerable increase in the receipts upon sugar, while there has been a large decrease in those from tea. The Excise of the quarter exhibits a much more decided improvement—no less than £221,626. This is owing to the abundant hop crop of last year, and to an increased consumption of spirits. In mail it would seem there has been a falling off; and by one of those accidents, which are always causing fluctuations of no real significance, there have been unusually large remittances on exports. In the Stamps of the quarter there has been a slight decrease.

In the Assessed Taxes there is no variation to speak of. In the quarter's Property-tax there is an increase of £116,995, owing to the increased rate of duty. The other items present nothing remarkable. The Post Office has yielded £9,000 less than the corresponding quarter, which is probably only a matter of account. The result is, that on the quarter there is a net increase of £123,052. To summarise the comparisons on the whole year, there is an increase of £651,561 on the Customs, chiefly owing to increased receipts upon sugar; an increase of £23,522,663 on the Property Tax, £49,132 on the Post Office, and £248,160 in miscellaneous items, chiefly arising from the sale of old stores, which still figure in the revenue, instead of being deducted from the expenditure. On the other hand, the year's Excise shows a decrease of £89,791, and the year's Stamps a decrease of £397,712—the net gain on the year being £4,101,630.

OBITUARY.

PEACOCK, MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.—On the 21st ult., at his residence near Tours, died Major-General Thomas Peacock. The Gallant General, who was in his 81st year, entered the army in 1803, and saw considerable service in the Peninsular War, during the greater portion of the time being in the Portuguese service. He was in action at Busaco, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Nivelle, for which he received the silver war medal and seven clasps.

WILSON, GENERAL SIR JOHN, K.C.B.—On the 23rd ult., died General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B. His commission as Ensign bears as early a date as the year 1794, and he served in the West Indies at the capture of St. Lucia, the siege of Fortunate, and taking of St. Vincent, and was twice made prisoner by the enemy. He took part in the capture of Minorca, the expedition against Cadiz, and the Egyptian campaign. In the Peninsula, he was present at Vimiera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Albuera, and for some time co-operated with a Portuguese corps d'armée. He was present at the siege of St. Sebastian, and the battles of Bidassoa and Nivelle. He received the Order of St. Bento d'Avia, was made Knight Commander of the Tower and Sword, and K.C.B. He for some years commanded at Ceylon, and in May, 1841, was given the Colonelcy of the 11th Foot.

WARD, VICE-ADMIRAL.—On the 26th ult., died at Southampton, of which he was a native, Vice-Admiral Ward. The Gallant Admiral, who was in his 74th year, entered the navy in 1793, and while serving on board the Barfleur, he took part in the actions off the Ile de Groix and Cape St. Vincent. He assisted also at the cutting out of three French men-of-war from Tunis Bay, and at the blockade and bombardment of Cadiz. While on the West India Station, in 1806, he boarded in the gig and yawl and took, after a smart struggle, a schooner, the Santa Anna, carrying one nine-pounder and twenty-eight men, and completely equipped for the purposes of war; and two days afterwards he signalled himself at the capture of the French corvettes Pinacon and Voltigeur, of sixteen guns and 115 men each. The former, after twenty minutes of destructive firing, was boarded by Lieutenant Ward, at the head of about thirty men—her decks were defended inch by inch with desperate obstinacy, and the slaughter on both sides was dreadful, amounting to nine killed and fourteen wounded on the part of the British, one-half of the enemy being either killed or wounded. As a reward for his gallantry, he was offered the command of either of the two prizes, and, choosing the one he had boarded, his name was changed to the Pelican. He was also presented by the Patriotic Society with the sum of £100. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen, and, in 1809, went with the expedition to Walcheren. He went on half-pay in January, 1810, and after that date he was never able to obtain any appointment. He attained flag rank, 9th of November, 1840.

YOUNG, CHARLES, ESQ.—On Sunday, at his residence, Brighton, died Charles Young, Esq. In connection with the stage, Mr. Young, who began life when John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons were in their glory, was a man of high merit. He was equally at home in the classic drama and the works of the modern stage. In the Brutus of Shakspeare, he was the Roman as he might have declaimed in the Capitol. In "Zanga," he was the fiery and noble Moor, as he might have raged in the tents of the Desert. In the "Stranger" he was the model of manly grief. In Sir Pertinax Macsycophant he was one of the best representatives of that matchless mixture of shrewdness and flexibility, of shyness and sternness, of selfishness and ambition, which make it the cleverest caricature of national manners on the stage.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL was entertained at a great banquet, given by the citizens of Glasgow, on Wednesday evening.

PROSPECT OF ANOTHER CAFFE WAR.—Letters from the Cape give us the prospect of another Caffre War. It is suspected that a great combination between the Caffre chiefs has been formed against the Europeans; and the Governor has thought it advisable to send to the Mauritius requesting the immediate assistance of one of her Majesty's regiments.

BANQUET TO GENERAL WILLIAMS.—At the banquet to Sir W. Williams, of Kars, at the Army and Navy Club, on Saturday, covers were laid for 110, and the company sat down at about eight o'clock. The chair was taken by Colonel Daniel, at whose right hand sat the guest of the evening, while Colonel Lake and Capt. Teesdale sat at the left. The health of Sir W. Williams being drunk, amid a scene of extraordinary enthusiasm, the General thanked his entertainers with a modesty which reflected new honour on so great a soldier. He insisted upon transferring a full share of the honours to Col. Lake and Capt. Teesdale, to Captain Thompson, whose untimely end was all deplored, and to his Secretary. The General also declared himself indebted for much encouragement in the difficult position in which he stood at Kars, to the despatches of Lord Clarendon. The Turkish soldiers came in for a full share of credit too; the General going so far as to say that in action neither the Guards of London nor those of Paris could have surpassed them. The country will probably keep its own opinion, however, that to the military talent of General Williams himself the honour of the defence of Kars is chiefly due. "Williams Pacha is no one of a man," say the little Turkish fellows of whom he made heroes, and we are quite inclined to endorse the Mussulman opinion. The health of Colonel Lake and Captain Teesdale, and afterwards of General Mouravieff, were drunk with much enthusiasm. To the latter health Sir William Williams spoke, and passed a high encomium on the Russian General and the troops under his command.

THE GUARDS' BURIAL GROUND IN THE CRIMEA.—Before the regiment quitted the Crimea, a last tribute of affection and respect was paid to the remains of those officers who fell at Inkermann. On the cold sunny day which followed the victory of the fifth of November, two square pits or deep graves were dug in the rear of the Guards' camp, between it and the windmill. Towards evening, the corpses of fourteen Guards' officers, wrapped in their coats and blankets, were laid in those pits. At the same time, the bodies of Catcart, Strangways, Seymour, and many another gallant soldier, were laid under the sod on the bleak high mound which overlooked the besieged town. This mound has since been transformed into a cemetery, replete with monuments or the yet simpler tokens of affectionate admiration for the brave who have passed away. Before the Guards left the Crimea, all the bodies of their officers were removed to this cemetery, which contains the bones of as many heroes as Westminster or St. Paul's. They were exhumed for this purpose, and placed in shells. It seems most singular, but it is strictly true, that when the bodies were taken up, after remaining a year in the ground, they were but little changed. The uniforms of those buried in regiments were tarnished, and very mouldy, but that was all, except, of course, that the hair and beards had grown very long. With those buried in their blankets, their beards had grown quite through the woollen coverings which formed their simple shrouds. It is strange that the beard and hair, the first to decay in life, should in the grave so long survive the dissolution of the being from whom they spring.

SUSPECTED POISONING CASE.—Mrs. MacMullen, wife of a flour-dealer at Bolton, has been apprehended on suspicion of having poisoned her husband with tartarised antimony. At the police office, she at once admitted having given to her husband some powder called "quickness." This powder was reputed to have the property of taking husbands off drunkenness and other bad habits, and she said it was obtained from Mr. Simpson, druggist, Deansgate. Mr. Simpson has admitted selling such powders, and one was furnished to the police authorities, containing five grains of tartarised antimony, and fifteen of cream of tartar. The motive assigned for the perpetration of the alleged crime is the obtaining payment of a policy of assurance for £100, effected eighteen months ago, in the Prince of Wales Insurance Office.

BUDHISM IN CALIFORNIA.—An organisation of some thousand Chinese in California has dedicated a Buddhist temple in San Francisco, where they worship Chinghai, an idol of a famous Chinese warrior, who lived about 1,500 years ago. The priests kneel and bow to this idol, pour out libations and chant hymns, accompanied with gongs and cymbals, and a shrill ringing instrument, for which the Chinese have no name. The sounds are endured by the Chinese with a placidity perfectly unaccountable to "outsiders." Nearly every nation on the face of the globe has helped to people the United States, and they have now nearly all the professed religions in the world, from Christianity to bastard Mahometanism as in Utah, and now idol worship in California.

THE LATE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

THE subscriptions for the unfortunate sufferers by the recent inundations in the South of France still progress favourably. Those set on foot in this country have already reached to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds, of which amount the metropolis alone contributes upwards of £23,000. The Corporation the other day gave £500. The amount of the French subscription has, according to the most recent published account, reached the large sum of upwards of 5,000,000*fr.*, or £160,000. The name of the Count de Chambord appears among the latest subscribers. Accompanying his contribution, was the following letter, addressed to the Duke de Levis:—

“Venice, June 16.

“I was on a journey, my dear Duke, when the news of the frightful inundations which have desolated France, particularly in the South and West, reached me. I could not read the details of those scenes of devastation and mourning without having my heart deeply affected. On returning to this city my first care is to send you, as a mark of my lively sympathy for the numerous victims of those terrible catastrophes, a sum of 20,000*fr.*, with the expression of my deep regret that my circumstances will not allow me to send you more. It is particularly on these occasions that I suffer severely at finding myself kept far from my country, not being able to hasten personally to the assistance of so many sufferers, and at only having at my disposal resources too limited for it to be possible for me to contribute so effectually as I could have wished in relieving so much distress. My wife is not less affected than I am at these disastrous events, and it is in her name as well as my own that I send you this sum. May this feeble mark of our sincere interest give some alleviation to the sufferings of those afflicted people! I renew to you, my dear Duke, the assurance of my constant friendship.

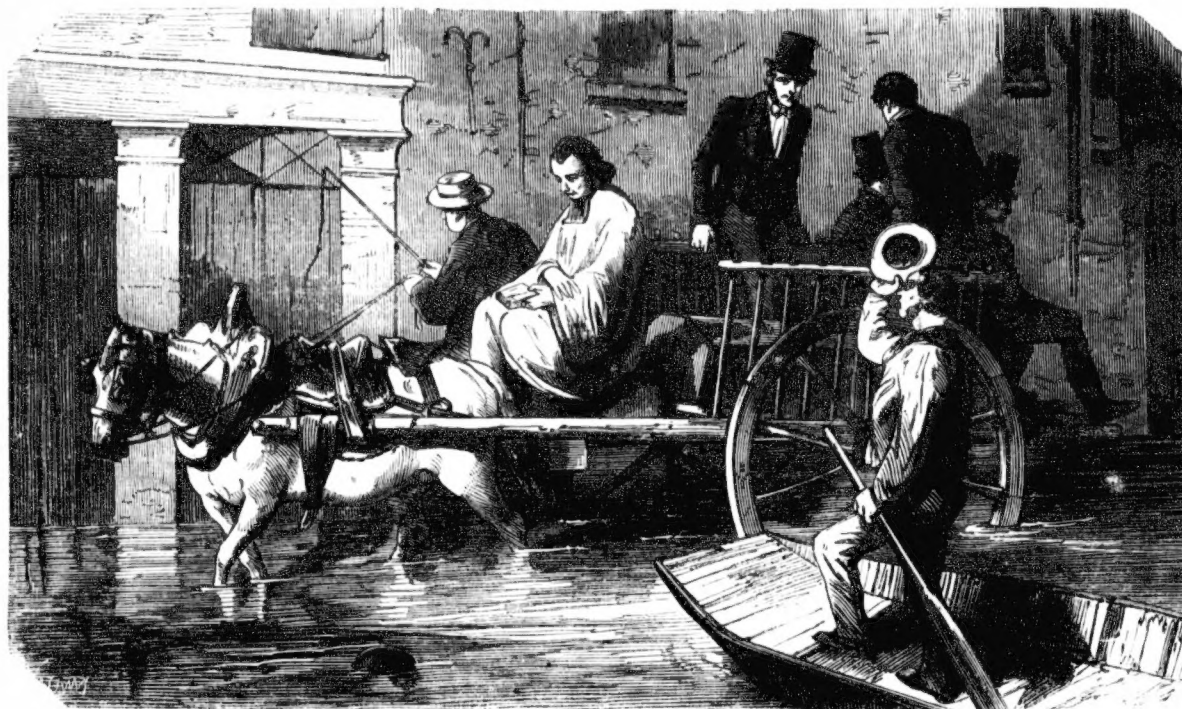
“HENRI.”



REMOVAL OF THE SUFFERERS AND THEIR EFFECTS.—(SKETCHED BY M. STEYERT.)



RUINED HOUSES AT CHARPENNES.—(SKETCHED BY M. STEYERT.)



A FUNERAL DURING THE INUNDATIONS.—(SKETCHED BY M. STEYERT.)

General de Beville, who has been sent by the Emperor to visit the sufferers by the inundations of the Cher and the Loire, is pursuing his journey of investigation. During the past week, after stopping a day at Roanne, he went up the Loire, and visited the different parts which had been ravaged by that river, and particularly the dyke of Pinay, which he examined with the greatest attention.

We resume in the present number, our illustrations of this distressing calamity. The subjects we have this week engraved are special incidents that came beneath our artist's notice, and are selected from among a crowd of similar subjects.

With his sketches was received the following brief note, which appears to have been written from Lyons:—

“I will not write of the numerous acts of devotion—I will merely say that every one exerted himself most nobly. The clergy and the military deserve the highest commendation for their exertions in saving the lives of the inhabitants. In the neighbourhood of the lines of railway the authorities, and all connected with them, rendered every assistance. The railway vans were seen in all directions, saving the effects of the sufferers, and rescuing those who were in danger. The houses of rich and poor were alike open to those who had been made houseless by the flood. After the waters had subsided, and the ruins of hundreds of homes were exposed to view in all their desolation, the bodies of innumerable victims were discovered. Then came the burials. The coffins containing the dead were placed in carts. These were accompanied by a priest and bearers, who, as soon as they had passed through the flooded streets, carried the corpses on their shoulders—for in Lyons it is considered a mark of disrespect to convey a fellow-creature to his last home on a carriage drawn by beasts of burden.”

LOVE, SORCERY, AND MURDER.—A widow of La Jannetier (France), had a servant man, who constantly importuned her to marry him. He had also recourse to a reputed sorcerer, who gave him some love philtres to administer to his mistress, but they had no effect, and in a fit of desperation he at length cut her throat. After committing the deed he went to the house of the sorcerer, intending to wreak his vengeance on him also, but some neighbours interfered, and drove him from the place. The murder having become known, the man was arrested, and subsequently confessed his guilt.

PERILOUS POSITION.—Madame Labarrère was exhibiting her wild beasts in Paris, a few days ago, when, after the performance had terminated at the theatre, the panther, who had taken a dislike to the jackal, suddenly fell on it, and seizing it by the neck, seemed determined to put an end to its existence. Madame Labarrère entered the cage, and endeavoured to separate the combatants, but without success, and in the end, the panther, laying its claw on her arm, tore it badly. M. Labarrère then cried out to his wife to come out of the cage, and he would separate them himself. She complied, and on his entering the cage, he succeeded in restoring quiet, although not until he had broken on the panther's head two whips heavily loaded with lead.

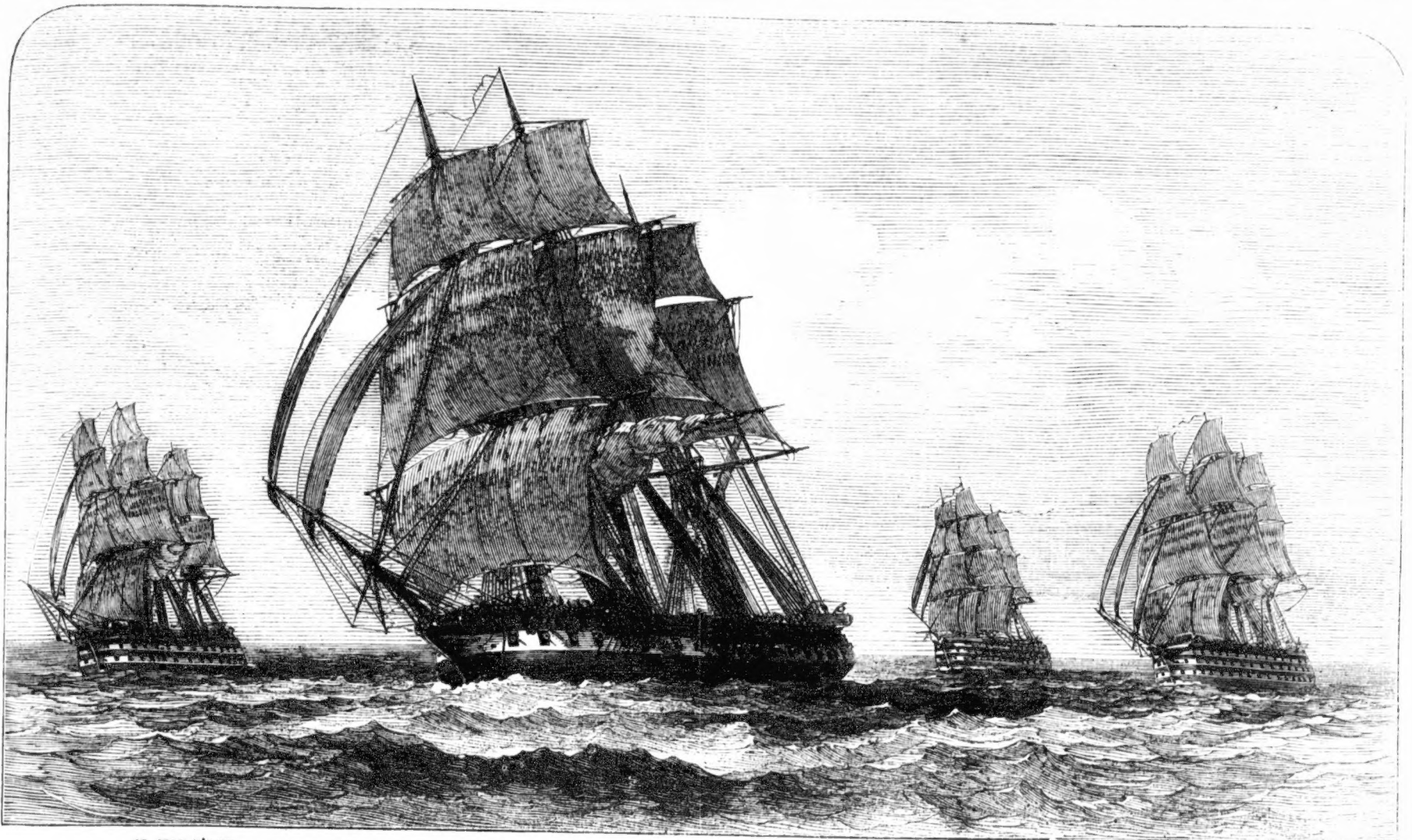


A FRENCH PRIEST ASSISTING TO RESCUE THE SUFFERERS BY THE INUNDATIONS.—(SKETCHED BY M. STEYERT.)

SAILING MATCH IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

It would be a bitter dispensation for Britannia, ruler of the waves, if her navy had nothing to compensate for the old daring—the old ferocious contempt of all foreign walls, wooden or of stone—which belonged to Drake, and Blake, and Nelson. Ships were then things to get at the enemy in and to fight the enemy from; and the fighting being the great consideration, and the courage of British seamen our great trust, ships had only to be built strong enough to stand a good shaking, and to be furnished with some sort of sails and a kind of a rudder, and there was the end of it.

The ancient ship—so we learn from the lips of modern science—was villainously ugly, a wretched tub, answering the helm more by accident than design, and bruising, rather than cleaving, the deep with her clumsy bows. But mark the arrangements of Providence! The admirals of the period were so beautifully blind to the defects of their vessels—they had such an amazing confidence in British oak generally, such an incomprehensible notion that they must always come well out of hot water, that by the mere force of fanaticism, they sailed their old tubs into situations absurdly dangerous, bruised the enemy even more successfully than they bruised the waves, and



ST. JEAN D'ACRE.

CURACOA.

QUEEN.

AGAMEMNON.

SAILING MATCH WITH BRITISH SHIPS OF WAR IN THE SEA OF MARMORA.

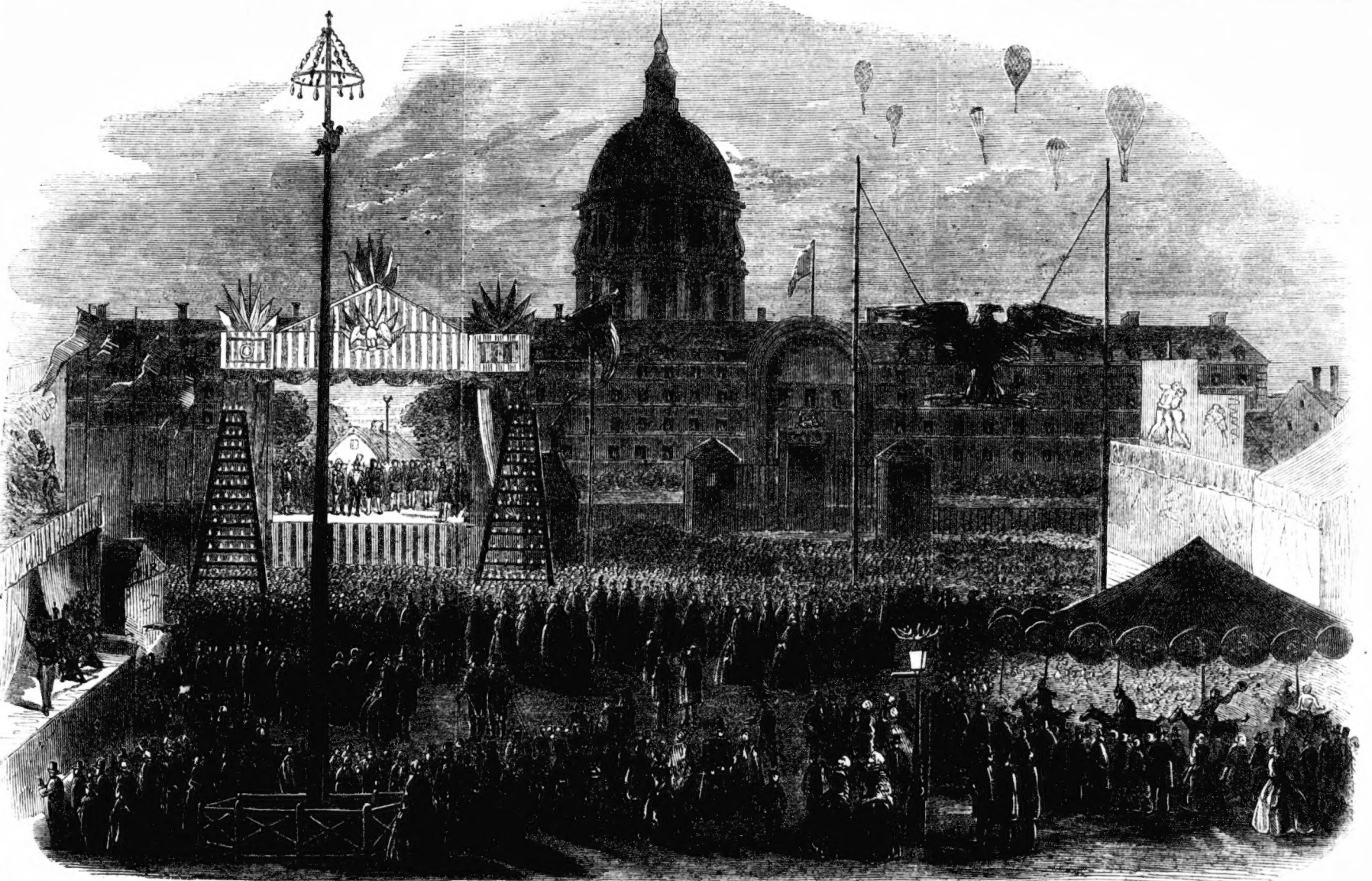
really managed somehow to be very victorious. Why, do you know Sir Francis Drake went round the world in a hoy of a hundred tons, attacking galleons and storming towns all the way there and all the way home!

We manage things better now—at least the ships. See the vessels we build at present—great, beautiful, with thunders on every deck more deadly (if they ever fired at anybody) than the thunders of heaven, with the swiftness of the eagle situated in the kelson, and the grace of the sea-bird distributed over the huge mass generally. They are floating castles; they are line-of-battle towns; their funnels snort derision at the most contrary winds; they steer to a miracle; they will sail two or three points the other side of a breeze; if necessary; they are, in fact, the wonder of the age.

Our old admirals, were they to rise from their graves, would hardly believe their eyes when they looked on them.

A sign of times machine-made to a considerable extent, when men return to the heathenish practices of their ancestors, and worship stocks and stones—putting their trust in wood, and iron, and brass, and the devices of Remarkable Persons. And what wonder? Let us, with the gentleman who lectures at the Mechanics' Institute, look around us. Lo, from a thousand chimneys (altars which pierce the heavens) forever rises a sulphurous incense to the gods—most familiar with that kind of thing. And let us behold the very engines of civilisation; the things that go and come, and fetch and carry, and dig, and smite, and rivet, and weave; the

things that go round and round, and in and out: like Time, inevitable like Fate, inexorable; as exemplified in the sternly beautiful manner in which they take your leg off, if it happens to be handy, at the wrong (or right) moment. Behold what they do! How they bring wealth to our shores; how they foster the Christian virtues, first, by making us envied (and hated) of nations; second, by showing us an example of what may be done, if we will only go grinding on, without affections, without passions, without caring a fig for the world and its opinions; and, thirdly, by demolishing that narrow and wicked feeling of nationality, which certainly never disgraced Mr. Bounderly. What was a country to him, and what is it to us? What was a mother to him, and what is a mother to us



FETES IN PARIS IN CELEBRATION OF THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.

If, then, we enjoy these blessings, it is not to be supposed that they will be without drawbacks. Reverting to our muttons—the ships which are sheepish—in old times we had ugly, wretched little vessels, and they dared everything, and beat everybody. You see, they had so little to risk. To-day our men-of-war are beautiful, swift, strong, and consequently they dare nothing, and beat nobody. That's the way it is balanced. And is it not natural—since there would be little merit in an exhibition of courage with such fleets as our admirals now command—that they should be anxious to exhibit in excess some other virtue—say, prudence? And again, is it not well that our seamen should abandon the old savage faith in the human heart, in pluck, in the hand-to-hand, muzzle-to-muzzle theory of cock-fighting, and have a decent respect also for the advancement of science and civilisation?

Is it? Perhaps these remarks are spiteful; if so, we cannot but express our surprise, for they were generated by a very simple, and on the whole, pleasant sort of fact. A letter from an artist correspondent, just perused, describes a regatta which took place on the 25th of April, between some British ships of war then collected at Sutar. Now, what objection could we possibly take to that? It is good that in war ships should be swift as the swallow, as well as like the eagle strong. It is proper that a spirit of emulation should belong to every ship's crew in the navy, and every seaman back his ship against the world. But for all that, when we look upon the picture of this race, and call to mind the "sharpen your cutlasses" demonstrations of our fleet on the one hand, and the Thames Yacht Club conclusions on the other, we do feel a barbarous spirit crying within us. Therefore we shall not dwell upon this race to the indulgence of savage feelings. Let the picture we give of it suffice, with this information, that the race came off in the Sea of Marmora; that the *Corago* is the first ship in our engraving, followed by the *Agamemnon*, with which the *Dere* is nearly equal. The *Queen*, as seamen who know the ships will not be surprised to hear, is in the background.

THE CHRISTENING BANQUET AT THE HOTEL DE VILLE.

When the baptism of the heir of Napoleon had been celebrated with so much pomp at Notre Dame, the Emperor and his friends proceeded to the Hotel de Ville to partake of a grand banquet, given by the city of Paris. The banquet took place in the "Galerie de Fêtes," the whole of which was occupied with tables laid out in the most gorgeous style. That occupied by the Imperial party was placed exactly in the centre, and extended from one side of the gallery to the other, with only sufficient space left for the passage of the attendants. Behind the chair of the Emperor was arranged a buffet, absolutely loaded with the most gorgeous gold and silver plate. In the rear of the buffet the general ornamentation of the splendid gallery was departed from, but only for the purpose of adding to the magnificence of its ordinary arrangement. The portion behind the Imperial table was hung with dark red velvet, edged with deep gold lace, and looped up with gold tassels of great richness. In one of the compartments was a shield with the Imperial arms, and on those at the sides a gilt eagle of large size. The principal ornaments of the table itself were vases of Sevres china of extraordinary size and beauty; that in the centre was filled with flowers. The part of the gallery in which the Imperial table stood was covered over with a crimson carpet, edged with broad gold lace. Four of the Cent Gardes in full uniform took up their places, two behind the Emperor's chair, and two facing them at the opposite side. There they stood like statues until the end of the dinner. The Emperor occupied the chair of state nearest the buffet, the Empress taking her seat opposite. On the right of the Emperor was the Grand Duchess of Baden, and on his left the Princess Mathilde. To the right of the Empress was the Cardinal Legate, and on the left Prince Oscar. At the Emperor's side were also Prince Napoleon, Baroness Haussmann, and the American Minister, and on that of the Empress Queen Christina, the Duchess of Hamilton, Prince Murat, the Turkish Ambassador, and Lord Cowley.

THE CHRISTENING FETES AT PARIS.

Never were Parisian fetes of a more popular character than those which took place on the occasion of the baptism. One of the chief points of attraction was the Esplanade des Invalides, where platforms were erected, and military pantomimes and humorous pieces of buffoonery were enacted, which brought together a great number of spectators, evidently delighted with what was going on. Four poles, made slippery with grease, were planted with fair gifts for prizes at the summit, for those who had courage and perseverance enough to reach it; and a considerable number of competitors made the trial. Their failures appeared far more pleasing to the crowd than their success. But what afforded most amusement to the public was the sending up of balloons carrying bonbons for them to scramble for. Three hundred of these were let off in the Esplanade in the course of the afternoon, and a large balloon was sent up, from which bags of bonbons were thrown down among the crowd. Everything passed over with great good humour, and the crowd seemed much pleased with the amusements, favoured as they were by the fineness of the weather.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE OATH OF ABJURATION.

In the House of Lord on Friday, when the House went into committee on Lord Derby's Oath of Abjuration Bill, Lord LYNDHURST objected to the measure, both in form and substance. In form, because in pretending to modify an old oath, it substituted a new one altogether; and in substance, because out of abjuration, as all history proved, were worth nothing. Again, he objected to the bill because it was directly aimed against the Jews. It was a mockery, if not an insult, to send this bill down to the Lower House and to expect it to pass. The Noble Lord concluded by intimating his intention of moving certain amendments to the bill.

Lord DERRY regretted that Lord Lyndhurst should have so entirely misrepresented the intention of the measure. So far from being directed against the Jews, there was not a single provision in the bill which touched them at all. So far as the Noble Lord's argument against the substance of the proposed oath went, it would seem that he objected to all oaths, and yet in his amendments he proposed an oath. He trusted the House would not accept the proposed amendments, but pass the bill as it stood.

After some further discussion, the bill passed through committee, the amendments proposed by Lord Lyndhurst having been negatived without a division, that Noble Lord reserving his right to move them on the third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AMERICA.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Mr. G. H. MOORE, said in our present relations with the United States, it would not be, in his opinion, conducive to the success of the negotiations between the two countries that the matters now pending between them should be at present made the subject of discussion in that House; and he declined, therefore, on the part of the Government, to fix a day for such discussion.

THE APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL.

On the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn until Monday, Mr. CURRIE, advertising to the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill, asked whether the Government adopted the bill, which was said to be the result of a compromise, to be carried by a coalition; and, if it was a Government bill, whether an early day would be fixed for its discussion?

Lord PALMERSTON said the matter was no doubt of great importance. As to any compromise, almost all measures brought before Parliament were compromises. He did not mean to say that the measure, as it stood, was exactly according to the wishes of the Government; but he thought it of the utmost importance that the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords should be placed upon a better footing, and he should give the bill all the support of the Government. He added that it was desirable that an early day should be fixed for its discussion.

Mr. DISRAELI observed that the subject was one of paramount importance. When the bill was brought before the House, he should vote for its second reading; but the extraordinary question of Mr. Currie and the answer of Lord Palmerston had left the matter, he thought, in an ambiguous, equivocal, and unsatisfactory condition. In Parliamentary practice, the Government must be held responsible for the measure, and he should consider it as one adopted by them for the public advantage.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL also urged upon the Government the necessity of fixing an early day for the discussion.

Sir J. GRAHAM agreed that it was not possible to exaggerate the importance

of this bill, and that an early day should be appointed for its second reading. He further called the attention of the Government to the Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill as involving a grave constitutional question, the standing orders of the House requiring the consent of the Crown before any addition was made to the public burdens, and the possessions of the East India Company being held in trust for the Crown, there was no real distinction between a grant from the Indian revenues and a direct Parliamentary grant, and he was afraid these claims might multiply.

Mr. V. SMITH said, the matters referred to by Sir J. Graham would be brought under the consideration of the Standing Orders Committee.

THE CHURCH RATES.

Sir W. CLAY inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to afford facilities for proceeding with the further stages of the Church Rates Abolition Bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he feared it was not in the power of the Government to set apart a day for this particular bill. Some misconception, he observed, had arisen as to the measure having been adopted by the Government. All that had been done by the Government was, that Sir G. GREY had given notice that he would, at a particular stage, at which the bill had not yet arrived, propose to introduce certain clauses, and until those clauses had been engrained upon the bill, it could not be said that the Government had adopted it.

Sir W. CLAY said, after this statement, he should abandon the bill.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. G. H. MOORE, reverting to the subject of our relations with the United States, insisted that the House was bound not to delay pronouncing an opinion upon the question of the conduct of the Government, and stated that he should, notwithstanding the suggestion of Lord Palmerston, name a day for that purpose.

THE NEW NATIONAL GALLERY.

On the order for going into Committee of Supply, Lord ELCHO moved an address to her Majesty to issue a Royal commission to determine the site of the new National Gallery, and to report on the propriety of combining with it the fine art and archaeological collections of the British Museum, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee on the National Gallery in 1853.

Mr. MILNES said that if Lord Elcho thought the commission likely to lead to any definite conclusion he should be ready to consent to the motion, but he objected to further delay. The scheme of the Government, besides being economical, possessed many advantages.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the question substantially resolved itself into two parts: first, should the National Gallery be removed from Trafalgar Square? Upon this point he thought the evidence greatly preponderated in favour of removal. Secondly, was the site of Kensington Gore preferable to any other alternative suggested by Lord Elcho? He contended that, besides the matter of cost, this site was superior to any of the sites proposed, and admirably adapted for a National Gallery, if the pictures were to be removed from the atmosphere of the town. Under these circumstances, he thought the House would not accede to the motion for a commission, but would assent to the bill (the National Gallery Site Bill) which stood for second reading. What the Government proposed was to give up to the Royal Academy the entire building in Trafalgar Square, and to erect a National Gallery at Kensington Gore for pictures only, taking steps to obtain plans by free competition, not limited to England.

Mr. TITE, agreeing that the present site of the National Gallery could not be maintained, thought that of Kensington Palace, if obtainable, if not, that of Hyde Park, preferable to Kensington Gore for the new gallery.

Mr. LABOUCHERE protested against Kensington Palace being selected as a site; any advantages obtained there would be dearly purchased, in his opinion, by the sacrifice of Kensington Gardens. Kensington Gore combined many advantages for a National Gallery.

Mr. SPOONER supported the address, as a means of stopping the removal of the National Gallery, and because he thought Kensington Gore not a good position.

Lord J. RUSSELL thought there had been inquiry enough; that adopting the site of Kensington Palace would trench upon Kensington Gardens, and diminish the enjoyment of the people. He therefore came to the conclusion that, as far as site was concerned, the House could not do better than fix upon Kensington Gore. But there was a further question, after the site was fixed upon—namely, what the building was to contain, and before any money was voted, this question should be decided.

After some remarks by Mr. G. VERNON, in support of the address,

Mr. DISRAELI reminded the House that the issue before it related not to the bill, or to a vote of money, but to an address to authorise a Royal commission. It was generally admitted, he said, that a new National Gallery, which would offer space for the reception of the national pictures, was necessary. The question then was, where was there an adequate site? At Kensington Gore the air was pure; there was ample space, and it was conveniently accessible; if Kensington Palace was a model site, the grounds of difference between that and Kensington Gore were extremely narrow. He opposed the motion for a commission, the object of which was to retard the decision of the House.

Lord PALMERSTON agreed with Mr. Disraeli that the starting point of the discussion was whether it was fitting to continue to lodge the national collection of pictures in the building in Trafalgar Square. He thought no reflecting man could say it was. Then the real point to be considered was whether the Gallery should be removed to Kensington Gore—for the Government did not see their way to any other site—or the pictures should be left where they now were.

Mr. LOCKE thought it should be first determined whether the pictures were actually deteriorated in their present position, which he doubted.

Upon a division, Lord Elcho's motion was carried by 153 to 145.

The House then went into committee upon the Exchequer Bills (£4,000,000) Bill, the clauses of which were agreed to.

The Scotch and Irish Paupers Removal Bill, the Juvenile Offenders (Ireland) Bill, and the Education (Scotland) Bill were all withdrawn.

The Dwellings for the Labouring Classes (Ireland) Bill was passed.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The Earl of CLARENDON, in reply to a question from Lord Lyndhurst, stated that it was not yet in the power of the Government to lay before the House the correspondence which had passed with other Governments on the Italian question. No answer had yet been received from Naples to a note communicated to the King by the British and French Governments, but there was reason to believe that one would shortly arrive. The Noble Lord might rely upon it that the Government would leave no means untried to put a stop to the occupation of Italy by foreign troops.

THE OATH OF ABJURATION.

Lord DERRY moved for permission to discharge the order for the third reading of his Oath of Abjuration Bill, which stood for Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to after a discussion, in which Lords CAMPBELL, LYNDHURST, MALMESBURY, and CLARIBARDE, took part.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply to Lord Malmesbury, stated that measures were being taken to assist the family of Captain Thompson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord PALMERSTON, the order for the second reading of the National Gallery Site Bill was discharged.

THE RETIRING BISHOPS.

Mr. GREGSON inquired whether it was in the contemplation of Government to propose any plan for the retirement of bishops on pensions.

Lord PALMERSTON replied that it was not his intention to introduce any general measure, but as the Bishops of London and Durham had signified their desire to retire, owing to infirmity, he should have to propose a bill limited to those two cases.

DEBATE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. W. BROWN appealed to Mr. G. H. MOORE, under the peculiar circumstances in which our relations with the United States now stood, not to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice that evening.

Mr. CHEKHAM, Mr. J. C. EWART, and Mr. SPOONER, joined in this appeal.

Mr. MOORE declined to adopt the suggestion, and proceeded to move, by way of amendment to the order, the following resolution:—"That the conduct of her Majesty's Government, in the differences that have arisen between them and the Government of the United States, on the question of enlistment, has not entitled them to the approbation of this House." He undertook to make it clear—first, that the neutrality law of the United States had been grossly and deliberately violated by persons acting with the approbation of her Majesty's Government; and, secondly, that her Majesty's Government had contemplated and sanctioned the violation of that law. It was true, he observed, that Lord Clarendon had deprecated all violation of that law; but the whole question, he observed, turned upon the interpretation of the law, and for its misconstruction and consequent violation, Lord Clarendon was as much responsible as Mr. Crampton; and, so far from this gentleman having been enjoined to conceal nothing from the United States' Government, concealment, he contended, was the very key-stone of the whole proceeding. After the trials of the agents, when the complicity of Mr. Crampton was made fully known to Lord Clarendon, he not only expressed not the smallest disapprobation of his proceedings, but he justified them, and argued that he had not violated the law. He (Mr. Moore), thought the English people could not object to the course taken by the American Government, or to the manner in which they had vindicated their own honour; but now, he asked, had her Majesty's Government vindicated theirs?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, after commenting with some warmth upon the indications of personal feeling against Lord Clarendon in the speech of Mr. Moore, observed that it is a question involved legal considerations to which that gentleman appeared to have given little attention. The Government were charged, he observed, with having infringed, first, international law, and, secondly, the municipal law of the United States. He joined issue with Mr. Moore, he said,

upon both these points; and, after a short exposition of the former law, confirming it by reference to the manner in which the American Government had acted in relation to Nicaragua, he applied it to the facts of the case. The persons intended to be enlisted, he observed, were not American citizens in the proper sense of the term, but British subjects who had emigrated to America, and political refugees from Europe; and if these men desired to leave the United States, provided the municipal law of the States was not violated, they could be received into our service without any infraction of international law. But it was said that men were enlisted on the American soil, which was contrary to the law of the United States. This, however, never was intended by the British Government, and he asserted, was never, in fact, done; and he denied, on the authority of Mr. Crampton and the Consuls, that any such illegal enlistment had taken place with the sanction of the British authorities. The allegation that the sovereign rights of the United States had been violated by enlisting subjects of the United States at all, he disputed, contending that the British Government were justified in accepting the services of the persons in question beyond the boundaries of the United States.

Sir F. THESIGER said that the Attorney-General, in his opinion, had taken a very extraordinary and wholly un-aided view of international law, which had, unfortunately, been adopted by Mr. Crampton and endorsed by Lord Clarendon. Sir Frederick contended that any attempt to evade the municipal law of a country was contrary to the spirit of international law, and that the enticing and persuading persons to leave the country to enlist in a foreign legion, which was an evasion of their neutrality law of 1818, was a breach of the sovereign rights of the United States. He pointed out what he considered to be indications of secrecy regarding the enlistment, which he thought were strong proofs that the parties knew that their proceedings were illegal. He condemned what he termed the bold assertion, by Lord Clarendon, of a claim which the American Government could not concede, and insisted that we had thereby driven that Government into a position which rendered it absolutely necessary to take steps to vindicate their sovereign rights. If her Majesty's Government were not justified in the clandestine and secret scheme they had carried out, for the purpose of evading the neutrality law of the United States, the dismissal of our Minister was perfectly right on the part of the American Government, and we must submit to an indignity and an insult in consequence of the acts of our own. He should vote for the resolution.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE said that the law of the United States allowed the enlistment of American subjects in foreign service, if the contract was not made on American soil; and he insisted that all Lord Clarendon's directions from the beginning had been—"Take care not to infringe the law of the United States." The true arguments upon which the question rested were, first, if any wrong was done, it was without the sanction or encouragement of Lord Clarendon; secondly, the only evidence which showed that any offence had been committed was utterly worthless.

Mr. BAILEY thought the honour of the country had been compromised, not on account of the dismissal of our Minister, but because the conduct of that Minister had been vindicated and justified by her Majesty's Government. The charge against Mr. Crampton was that of giving his sanction to the seducing of American subjects from their allegiance, and thrusting them into a foreign service, which, he contended, was a very grave offence against the law of nations; and he insisted that Mr. Crampton could not be ignorant of the acts of British agents which amounted to an infraction of the law.

Sir G. GREY said the enlistment proceedings in the United States had originated in the offers of persons resident there—British subjects and foreigners—to enter her Majesty's service, and Mr. Crampton communicated to the American Government this fact; but, although every precaution was taken by him to prevent any violation of the municipal law of the United States, it did appear that persons had engaged in the transaction, professing to act with an authority they had never received, and whose proceedings were calculated to compromise our friendly relations with the United States. Her Majesty's Government put an end to the scheme, and offered an ample apology to the Government of the United States for these unauthorized acts, which it was concluded, apparently by Mr. Buchanan himself, would have been deemed satisfactory, and terminated the affair. He asked the House to look at the general character of the despatches, and say whether it was prepared to condemn the Government for having endeavoured to avail themselves, without infringing the law, of the offers of residents of the United States, and for having taken a course which, while it evinced a jealousy for the honour and dignity of England, showed a desire to maintain unimpaired the friendly relations between the two countries.

Sir J. WALSH argued in support of the resolution, that the Government, by not dismissing Mr. Dallas, admitted that they or Mr. Crampton had been in the wrong, and he thought the defence of that gentleman only went to show that he had succeeded in evading the law.

On the motion of Mr. M. GIBSON, the debate was adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

A Select Committee was appointed, on the motion of Lord Donoughmore, to inquire into the expenses now incurred by Irish Peers claiming the right to vote in the election for representative Peers.

Some other business was also despatched, after which their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

DUBLIN POLICE BILL.

On the order for resuming the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Bill,

Colonel FAENCH complained of this bill being forced upon the City of Dublin, against the strong representations of the inhabitants.

Mr. HORSMAN regretted that the measure should have met with so much opposition; but as the Corporation of the City of Dublin entertained a strong hostility to it he should withdraw it.

ADJOURNED DEBATE ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

In the evening the adjourned debate on Mr. Moore's amendment for going into the Committee of Supply was resumed by Mr. GIBSON.

Mr. M. GIBSON, who said that, in organising an extensive system of "persuasion" to induce men to enlist in our army, both the municipal law of the United States and international law had been violated by the British authorities, whose construction of the American law, he contended, would render it inoperative. He insisted, however, that there was evidence of more than persuasion on the part of Mr. Howe, who had concluded a binding contract, amounting to the "hiring and retaining" expressly forbidden by the American neutrality law. Mr. Crampton, too, had admitted that he had furnished Strobel with money to procure men in the United States for the Foreign Legion, which was an infringement of the letter as well as spirit of that law. It was his (Mr. Gibson's) deliberate opinion, that the Government had not done well for the interests of England in picking this miserable quarrel with the United States for the sake of recruiting Germans.

Mr. BAXTER said a calm and dispassionate consideration of the papers had convinced him that the House of Commons had no ground for such a vote of censure upon her Majesty's Government as was implied in the resolution. The blame rested with Mr. Crampton, and not with her Majesty's Government, who had acted in a frank, considerate, and moderate spirit.

Mr. SPOONER was convinced that the more this subject was discussed, the greater danger attended the discussion. The American Government had acquitted ours, and if the offer which accompanied the dismissal of Mr. Crampton had been rejected by our Government, they would have committed a desperate crime, and the whole country would have resounded with disapprobation. He should vote, he said, for the Speaker leaving the chair.

Mr. GLADSTONE observed that there were two cardinal aims to be regarded in this discussion—a deep and cordial understanding with the United States for one, and the honour and fame of England for the other. In regard to neither was he satisfied with the existing state of things. A cordial understanding with the United States had not been preserved; the honour of this country had been compromised. He could not, he said, meet the resolution proposed by Mr. Moore with a direct negative, and should vote with Mr. Spooner; but he confessed he had felt the greatest difficulty in deciding what vote he should give. He was of opinion, however, that the hands of the Government should not be weakened unless the House was prepared to displace them. In considering the question raised by the amendment, he said, as the case was perfectly clear on the municipal law of the United States, he should confine himself to that, and he contended, first, that concealment had been practised towards the American Government; secondly, that that Government had been deluded and misled by representations which he did not say were intended to mislead, but which must have misled; and, thirdly, that the municipal law had been not only broken, but broken in defiance of the advice of an American lawyer, and therefore knowingly broken. And he made no distinction, as Mr. Baxter had attempted to do, between the Government and Mr. Crampton, all whose acts had been approved by the Government at home, and every claim he had made had been maintained by them. He admitted that the American Government had accepted the apology of the British Government, which they had acquitted; but they had punished Mr. Crampton, who had been made emphatically a scapegoat. There had not been a single act of Mr. Crampton, however, which was not covered by his Government; and it was contrary to the character of that House to allow any distinction to be made between them. The dismissal of Mr. Crampton was either wrong, or it was not; if America had no just cause of offence, his dismissal ought not to be acquiesced in.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, professed to disbelieve that Mr. Gladstone could be in earnest: being unable to connect his arguments with his conclusions, he assumed that his speech was a mere intellectual exertion. Mr. Gladstone, he observed, had been bold enough to assert that the American Government did not know their own case, and that they ought not to have been satisfied, although Mr. Marcy, in his letter of the 27th of May, had most clearly announced that the American Government were abundantly satisfied that there never was any intention, on the part of the British Government, either to offend their municipal law or to trench upon what they termed their sovereign rights. The Solicitor-General then addressed himself to the facts relied upon by Mr. Glad-

stone—of the United States municipal and of international law, and he denied that there had been any infraction. Referring to the proceedings at the trials in the United States, he asked the House whether the British Government should have been satisfied with the results of such an inquiry, and consented to recall our Minister at the suggestion of the American Government founded upon that inquiry. Nothing had been done that was not the natural consequence of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which passed while Mr. Gladstone was a member of the Government, for no place could be resorted to for the purposes of that act with greater propriety than the United States, where many British subjects were resident.

Sir J. PAKINGTON believed that no dispassionate man could rise from the perusal of the papers without feeling that the conduct of her Majesty's Government had been such as to compromise the character of the Government of this country, and to endanger the peace of the world, while they had been compelled to offer a humiliating apology to the United States, and to submit to the indignity of having their Ambassador dismissed, sensible that their conduct could not justify retaliation. And these transactions had taken place at a time when every prudent Government would have exercised the greatest caution not to add to the difficulties of the Central American question.

Lord PALMERSTON animadverted upon the personal attacks made by Mr. Moore upon Lord Clarendon, as if he could be separated from his colleagues, who were ready to accept the entire responsibility of his acts. The Foreign Enlistment Act, he observed, having become law, it was the duty of the Government to carry it into execution, and having heard that there were persons residing in the United States, some being British subjects, and some Germans, who were desirous of joining the ranks of the British army, and of taking part in the war, they resolved to avail themselves of their services. Mr. Gladstone and those who sat near him were parties to the arrangements for establishing a recruiting system in British America, to enlist persons coming thither from the United States. But the Government determined that nothing should be done which was at variance with the law of the United States. He was of opinion that that law had not been violated, certainly not by the order, or instructions, or with the knowledge of her Majesty's Government; but when they found that the proceedings of unauthorised agents were likely to produce embarrassments between the two Governments, they stopped the arrangements. The American Government had exonerated her Majesty's Government from blame, but, thinking Mr. Crampton blameable, they had broken off intercourse with him; but the Cabinet had not thought it their duty to advise her Majesty to dismiss Mr. Dallas, and they remained of that opinion.

After a few remarks by Mr. JOHN MCGEEGON, to whom the House resolutely refused to listen,

Mr. BENTINCK moved that the debate be adjourned.

The motion for adjourning the debate was negatived, and, the House having divided, Mr. Moore's resolution was negatived by 274 to 80.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

No business of importance was transacted in the House on Wednesday. On the second reading of the Bleaching Works Bill,

Sir G. GREY, speaking on behalf of the Government, opposed the measure, and recommended its postponement until another session, when a select committee might devise some more effectual means for carrying out the object of its promoters. Considerable discussion ensued, and the bill was ultimately pressed to a division, when which there appeared, for the second reading, 65; against, 109.

The House having gone into committee on the Scientific and Literary Societies Bill,

Mr. BOUVERIE objected to the compulsory powers given under the bill to levy rates upon the inhabitants of towns, as well as to the immunities from local taxation which it was proposed to confer on buildings whose character and purpose were not such as to entitle them to the exemption. He moved, with the view of defeating the measure, that the chairman should report progress.

After a prolonged and miscellaneous discussion, the opposition was withdrawn, and the committee proceeded to consider the clauses of the measure.

The Oxford College Estates Bill was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned at six o'clock.

THURSDAY, JULY 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DIVORCE BILL.

The Matrimonial and Divorce Causes Bill was reported as amended in committee.

The Bishop of OXFORD repeated his protest against any change in the law which might tend to multiply and facilitate divorces a vinculo matrimonii. He moved some further amendments designed to retrench the relaxation to that effect created under the bill.

Considerable discussion ensued, in which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Redesdale, Lord Campbell, the Bishop of St. David's, Lord Donoughmore, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, and other peers, took part.

On a division, there appeared—for the bill, 45; for the amendments, 10. The bill was then ordered to stand for third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

The second reading of the Poor Law Amendment (No. 2) Bill was opposed by Sir G. PEBBELL, who criticised the measure in a speech of great length, and moved as an amendment that it should be read a second time that day three months.

The amendment was seconded by Lord GALWAY. Mr. BOUVERIE, recognising the strength of the opposition to his bill, and the impossibility of carrying it in the face of such strenuous resistance at so late a period of the session, consented to cancel the clause containing the provisions that seemed most objectionable. He proposed to retain only the section of the measure relating to extra parochial places.

THE ENTRY OF THE GUARDS INTO LONDON.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to a question by Sir John V. Sheilley, said that the Guards would arrive in London from Aldershot by the South-Western Railway, but that neither the day of their entrance nor the route by which they would march to Buckingham Palace were as yet determined upon.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

In answer to a question from Mr. H. BAILLIE, the Noble Viscount afterwards stated that Mr. Dallas possessed diplomatic powers for the discussion and settlement of the Central American Question beyond those entrusted to his predecessor, Mr. Buchanan.

PRIZE MONEY FOR SEBASTOPOL.

Colonel DUNNE inquired the intention of the Government as to the distribution of the Sebastopol prize money among the troops engaged in the siege and capture of that fortress.

Lord PALMERSTON remarked that the value of the stores, &c., captured in Sebastopol, as reckoned in money, was too insignificant to be worth dividing, the gross amount scarcely sufficing to furnish half-a-crown each to the officers, and sixpence to the rank and file of the besieging armies.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATIONS BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the Wills and Administrations Bill, Mr. HENLEY remarked upon the changes which the measure had undergone since its introduction. The bill now presented for committee was very different from that which passed a second reading. He thought that more time was necessary to consider the scheme, which had thus assumed a new shape, and moved that the committee should be postponed to Tuesday next.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL complained of the unexpected and inconsistent opposition which his bill had encountered, but consented to postpone the motion until Tuesday.

Lord WODEHOUSE has arrived at St. Petersburg.

SHOCKING MURDER IN WORCESTERSHIRE.—A shocking murder has been committed at the Lyewash, a low district near Stourbridge. The unfortunate deceased is a woman named Millward, and the murderer is a man named John Phipson. The prisoner and the deceased, with the deceased's illegitimate daughter, a girl of eighteen, and a young woman named Mary Ann Phipson, niece of the prisoner, were at work together, making nails, when words arose between them. The deceased had been in the practice of keeping a jug of water in the workshop, for the use of herself and her daughter, and the prisoner had frequently appropriated the water to his own use. This had occasioned frequent quarrels. On Friday week the prisoner's niece, having handed the water-jug to her uncle, he drank its contents, on which the deceased threw a handful of iron dust and ashes in his face. On this, the prisoner drew a piece of red hot iron, about two feet in length, and pointed at the extremity, from the forge, and either threw or thrust it at the deceased with such force that it entered her side to a depth of four inches, and, burning its way, dropped out again on the ground. The deceased fell, and being carried home, died immediately afterwards. On examination before the Magistrate, the prisoner was committed for wilful murder. An inquest was held subsequently, at which a verdict of manslaughter was returned.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF A GAOLER.—John Wilson, a prisoner in the House of Correction, has been committed for an attempted murder on William Middleton, a warder, on the 24th of May last. A quarrel arose as to the weight of a loaf composed in prisoner's ration, when, having secreted a table-knife, he stabbed the warder with it in the temple, and also wounded one of his hands. The wounds were not dangerous.

THE DYCE SOMMER CASE.—A Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have, on appeal, affirmed the opinion of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to the effect that when Mr. Dyce Sommer executed his will he was of unsound mind.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. XXV.

THE MAYNOTH DEBATE.—GAIN.

WHEN the House meets at twelve o'clock, by a standing order it cannot be "counted out" until after four. If any Member calls the attention of the Speaker to the fact that there are not forty Members present, the business is suspended until the requisite number is again made up, but the House cannot be counted out. If it had been otherwise, Mr. Spooner would certainly have been stopped in the early part of the day; for at one time it would have been very easy for the opponents of the bill to have left the House, and thereby reduce the number of Members present below forty. At four o'clock, however, there were far too large a number to effect this manoeuvre. Mr. Spooner's debate, therefore, was suffered to go on, but he did not carry his bill through the second reading, for though the House could not be counted, the debate could be "talked out." And this was done by Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert, Member for the county of Kerry, amidst the cheers and laughter of his friends, and to the great chagrin and mortification of his opponents.

THE "TALK OUT."

As some misapprehension, through ignorance of the forms of the House, has existed as to the manner in which this was effected, we will describe in plain terms how it occurred. Mr. Spooner moved the second reading of his bill. To this Mr. Herbert moved an amendment, "that the bill be read that day six months." The manner in which the original motion and the amendment were submitted by the Speaker to the House was this: "It has been moved that the bill be now read a second time. To this an amendment has been moved that the word 'now' be left out, and that the words 'this day six months' be added to the motion. The question which I shall put is 'that the word now stand part of the question.'" It was on this question, therefore, namely, "that the word now stand part of the question," that the House divided, and it was this question, and this only, that Mr. Spooner carried by a majority of 6—there being, Ayes 174, Noes 168. When this was settled—that is to say, when the amendment was rejected—the Speaker again arose and submitted Mr. Spooner's original motion, viz., "That the bill be now read a second time," whereupon Mr. Bowyer moved that the debate be adjourned. Against this Mr. Spooner remonstrated, but to no effect, for Mr. Herbert arose and said that, as he did not expect a debate upon a question which had so often been discussed, he had refrained from delivering a speech when he moved the amendment, but as Mr. Spooner had spoken at great length, he should insist upon his right, and that of his friends, to offer some remarks in reply. It was now half-past five o'clock. By the standing orders, on Wednesdays, when the hand of the clock points to a quarter to six any debate then proceeding must stand adjourned. The object, therefore, of Mr. Herbert was to occupy this quarter of an hour. And this he did, but not nearly so cleverly as we have heard others talk against time. Mr. Vincent Scully, or Mr. John O'Connell, would have talked for hours more coherently than he could manage to talk for fifteen minutes. The former gentleman once talked from one o'clock to six to get rid of a subject, and then amused the House by expressing "his regret that the time was expired, as he had only reached the twenty-first head of his speech, and he had twenty more heads noted down upon his paper." But Mr. Herbert's speech was certainly the most incoherent string of words that ever dropped from the mouth of man. At least so it appeared to us, but perhaps much of this incoherence was owing to the interruptions, the shouts of "Divide, divide," from the Spoonerites, and the cries of "Go on, go on," from the other faction, which drowned the Hon. Member's voice, and broke the thread of his discourse.

REPORT OF MR. HERBERT'S SPEECH.

The following is a specimen of the fragments of the speech, interspersed with parliamentary cries, which fell upon our ears:—

"In the early part of the debate, when the House was empty—(roars of laughter)—not many members in it—(laughter, and cries of Oh! oh!). He was going to say—(Divide, divide, divide). He intended to remark—(loud laughter)—the Hon. Member for North Warwickshire deprecated discussion—(Divide, divide, followed by cries of Go on, go on)—Hon. Member had it all to himself—(Oh! oh!)—could not get in a word edge-ways—(loud laughter). [All this time Mr. Speaker is calling in sonorous tones, but nearly lost in the noise, ORDER! ORDER! and Mr. Spooner is looking anxiously at the index of the clock, which, regardless whether Mr. Spooner or his opponents win, is advancing steadily on]. He (Mr. Herbert) had much to say—(laughter)—important subject—(Oh, oh! Divide! Divide! Go on, go on!)—Irish tranquillity. He had not read Liguori—(loud laughter)—had lived in the country—could advance arguments of great force—(shouts of Oh, oh!)—change Hon. Member for Warwickshire's opinion—(roars of laughter)—of great force—(Oh, oh!)—change decision—Hon. Member for North Warwickshire—(Divide, divide!)—was saying before—(Oh, oh, oh!)—would first remark—(laughter)—would not detain the House—(roars of laughter)—late hour—(continued laughter. Go on, go on!)). Here, amidst an indescribable confusion of noises, Mr. Speaker, who had kept his eye steadily on the clock, arose and put an end to the scene. Mr. Herbert dropped into his seat, a loud shout of applause from his friends rewarded him for his successful quarter of an hour's labours, the Speaker's sonorous voice declared that the debate was adjourned, and the majority of the House rushed out. Mr. Spooner then was beaten, and of course great was the wrath amongst the Spoonerites (or "Spooneytes," as they have been unkindly called) that this important question should have been got rid of by "so discreditably a manoeuvre."

"Really," said one of them, a tall gentleman dressed in a long black collarless coat, white neck-cloth, and "tile" with slightly curled brow—"Really, this is a most shameful proceeding. Surely this 'talking out' ought to be put a stop to. It is an outrage upon all decency," &c., &c.

"Friend," said we, "did you ever hear of a

"No," said he, "I did not." "Well," said we, "there was one to-day. It was understood that there was to be no discussion on this exhausted subject; but, when Mr. Spooner arose, the state of the House did not quite suit his book. His side was very thin, and the other side rather full, and upon casting his practised eye round, he saw clearly that there was a chance of his being beaten, and so, notwithstanding the general expectation, he set to work to make a long speech, to 'talk the House in.' Well, 'the beginning of strife is like the letting out of water.' One speech of course led to another: Mr. Napier spoke, then Mr. Maguire, &c., &c., until the House certainly became very full; but then by avoiding Seylla, Mr. Spooner fell into Charybdis, for one inexorable time—were on, and the Hon. Member found that by talking the House in, he had put it into the power of Mr. Herbert to 'talk it out.'" (Exit clerical friend, somewhat enlightened, but still very angry.) And it was really so. Mr. Spooner saw that he had not enough friends present, and therefore for an hour he spoke to "talk them in"—that is, to while away the time until his tardy supporters should appear. Mr. Herbert, seeing that there were too many of Mr. Spooner's friends in, proceeded to "talk the House out."

MR. SPOONER WITHDRAWS HIS MOTION.

Nothing was, however, lost to Mr. Spooner, for at the time of the session it was an acknowledged impossibility that such a bill could be carried. Indeed, we are not sure that the Hon. Member himself is not glad. For, first suppose the measure safely through both Houses, and what then would Mr. Spooner be in the House of Commons? His occupation would be gone. The one sole string on which for years he has fiddled would be broken. Such would be the result of his success. And in our opinion, this result would be very unpalatable to Mr. Spooner. The year's agitation of this question is his life. Success would be oblivion. If he could tell exactly the date of his exit from the stage of life, he might then fix the time when he would like to carry the Anti-Maynoth Bill. But this exit forms no part of his plan yet. It is true he is seventy-three, but he is far too hearty a man to think of resigning or dying.

PRINCE ALBERT'S DEFEAT.

It was generally understood in the House on Friday, that the fight was between the Court and the people. And it was said that the Prince's secretary was under the gallery to watch the debate. If this be so, the Court has met with a mortifying defeat. A defeat which no efforts of the Government "whips" could prevent, for such was the disaffection in the Government ranks, that the clang of Hayter's "whip" was as likely to bring up a foe as a friend.

SOME NEW BOOKS.

I, Too. By BEELZEBUB. E. Townsend Hamblin.

This book is of a most unsatisfactory description, and can be of use neither to persons who read books without reviewing them, nor to those who review them without reading them, nor to those, most unfortunate of all, who review them and read them too. As a member of the last-named class, we are sorry to say that we have been unable to read the book with pleasure to ourselves, that we are unable to speak of it in a manner likely to be gratifying to the author; and that, as it is not bad enough to be turned into ridicule, we cannot even make it the ground-work of an article which might, perchance, have amused our readers. Accordingly, "I, Too" is only a fresh instance of a publication which can profit no one.

The title certainly was not promising, nor did the author's *nom de plume* give us a right to expect much. Why should the author of a harmless volume of poems assume a name which suggested that he was either a rampant burlesque writer, or an atrociously calumnious lampooner? In the preface, however, it is explained to us how the author came to call himself "Beelzebub." The "Printer's Devil" is supposed to be holding a conversation with the poet:—

"Listen, imp! Although I am now—or that is to say—you see I was once that, in the streets of London, which—no matter—an acquaintance pushed me on one side, saying, 'Get out of the way, Satan!' alluding to a peculiar kind of shoe, which I was wearing on account of a hurt, and which gave me the appearance of having a club-foot. Satan became my name for a time, but was afterwards changed to Beelzebub. As Beelzebub, and Beelzebub only, I was known for many years—and 'voilà mon nom de plume.'"

"As regards the title of my book," continues the poet, "I was a short time ago thinking about the sayings, the exclamations, *et cetera*, of embryo or immature genius:—*et moi aussi, je suis grand poëte*—I too can scrawl!"

Beelzebub, paraphrasing the exclamation of the Italian painter (as given for some reason or other in French), might exclaim, "I too can scrawl!" but that was no reason why he should scrawl "I, Too."

The verse is much better than the prefatory prose, but then the prefatory prose is very bad indeed. Of the whole collection, the minor poems, such as the songs, the sonnets, and the lines headed "didactic," are the best. We give the following as a specimen:—

SONG.

"Seeking forgetfulness of the dull past,
Vainly regretting bright moments ne'er last;
Loathing the darkness and longing for light—
Thus do I greet the day, thus pass the night!
Envy my hapless, blinded by tears,
Sighing for freedom, but fettered by fears;
Longing for darkness, and loathing the light—
Thus do I pass the day, thus greet the night!"

It will be seen that Beelzebub versifies fluently enough, and if we had had space we might have given a longer and more favourable instance of his facility, and of a certain attention to form which we find in all his poems; but as it was, we were unable to do so without renouncing all idea of enlightening our readers as to the meaning of the title, and, above all, of the awful name which the bard has so daringly assumed.

A MANUAL OF QUOTATIONS, by Dr. E. H. Michelsen (Crockford) forms an enlarged edition of Macdonnell's well-known Dictionary, and contains quotations from the ancient, modern, and Oriental languages, besides a multitude of legal phrases, maxims, proverbs, and family matters. Though quotations are now so much out of fashion as to be sparingly used by writers of distinction, we are far from undervaluing the importance of such a book as this, the pages of which are replete with matters at once interesting and instructive.

CATHERALL'S CHESTER HAND BOOK (by T. Hughes). To the antiquary or the student of English history, few places are equal in interest to that "rare old city," which was the last in England to hear the tramp of the Norman horse, the last to yield to the arms of the great conqueror. The author of this volume has done his best to elucidate the provincial history; but the chief merit there is about the volume lies in its illustrations, which are carefully rendered.

THE OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY, by G. Meason, is quite a mine in its way, on the score of cheapness, and will no doubt be most acceptable, not only to people travelling on the line, but to those who take an interest in the localities through which it passes. Considering that a tourist without a guide-book is somewhat in the predicament of a sportsman in search of game without his gun, the writer has explored every nook and corner of the London and South-Western line, and given the public the result of his labours in the capital shilling volume before us. It is well printed on excellent paper, and illustrated with wood engravings of more than average merit.

THE MARCHIONESS OF BRINVILLE, by ALBERT SMITH.—(Routledge and Co.)—A cheap reprint of the above work has been recently issued, and is destined no doubt to enter upon a new era of popularity, since the crimes of this individual have found in the present day a worthy imitator.

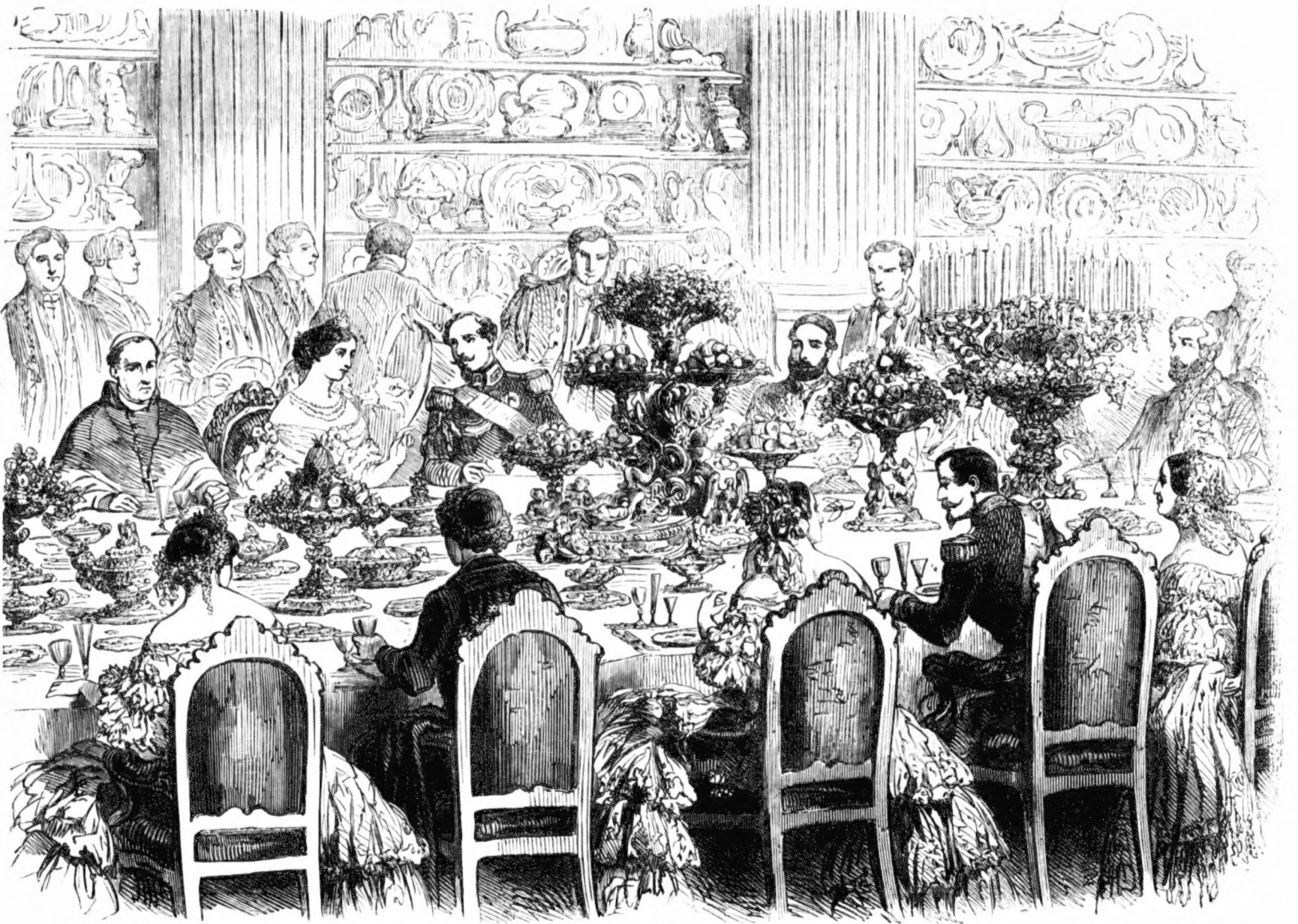
OLD AND NEW ROCHESTER BRIDGES.

EVERYBODY who has been to Rochester remembers the old bridge which spans the Medway, close to the famous old Norman castle. This bridge was built in the reign of Richard II., and is the most ancient structure of the kind (that is to say, of any size or pretensions), now left in England. At a first glance it would seem to be comparatively modern, and so, to some extent, it is; for about a century ago the whole fabric was faced, and handsome balustrades were run along the parapet. The steep rise in the centre of the bridge, however, and its pointed arches, afford very distinct evidence of its great antiquity. The centre arch, like that of most old bridges, has a very much wider span than the others, and across this large arch there used to be a drawbridge, which, when raised, prevented the passage of the Medway. This drawbridge was removed about a century ago.

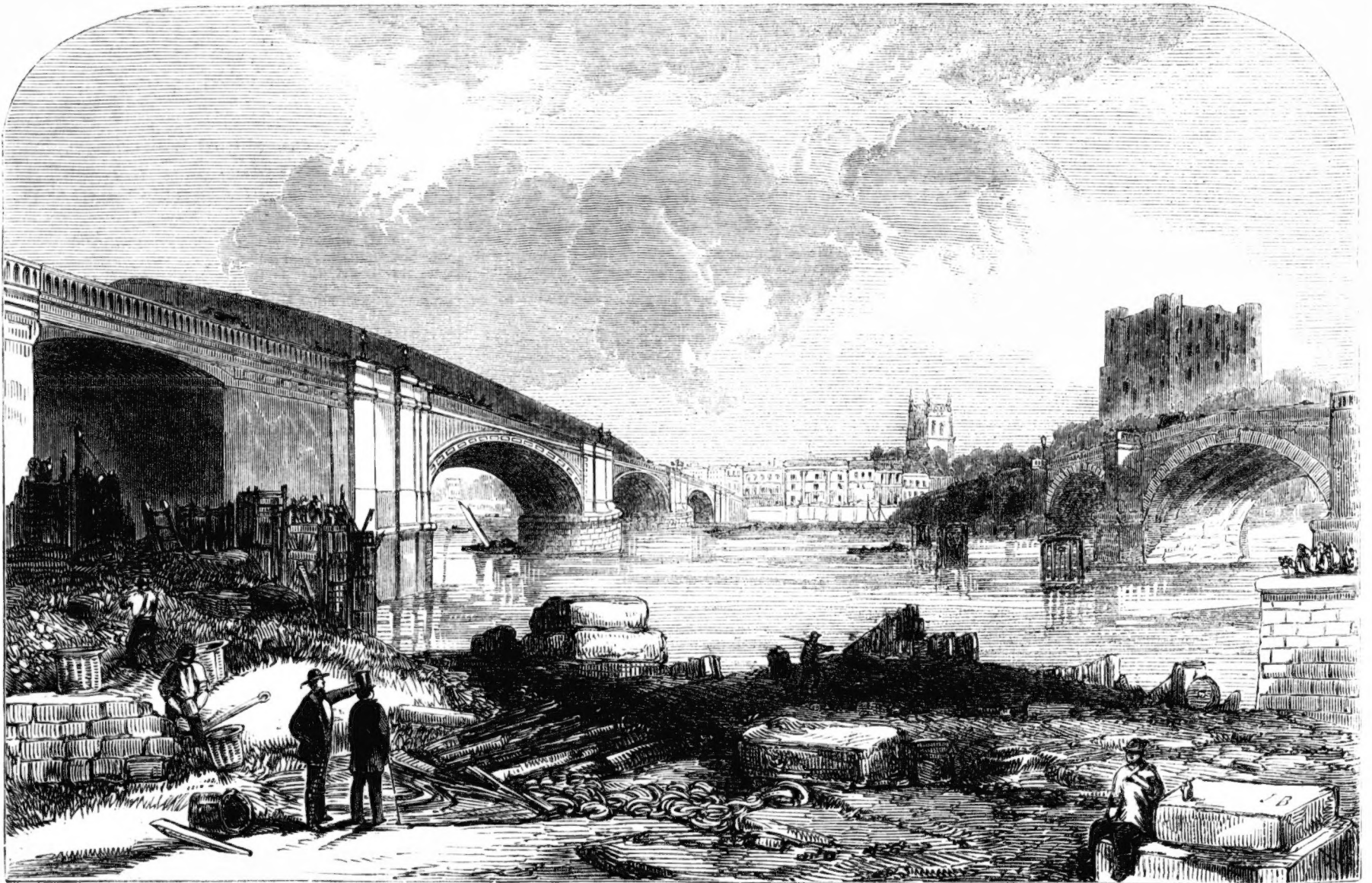
The old bridge has nine arches, and is supported by buttresses of great thickness, which sensibly impede the course of the broad and rapid river. For this, among other reasons, it was some time since determined to remove the old bridge, and erect a structure more suited to the requirements of the vastly increased traffic of the time. Sir William Cubitt proposed to cross the stream by a bridge of three arches, to start from a massive pier in the stream, fifty feet from the Strand bank, and connected with that same bank by a swivel bridge of fifty feet span, which, by the aid of ingeniously-contrived machinery, was to be shifted at pleasure, would allow of the passage of masted vessels. Five years ago this structure was commenced; it is now completed, and a very handsome appearance it presents. It is of iron, laid on basements of masonry, and, including the pier, is nearly 600 feet long. This bridge, for foot, horse, and carriage traffic, will, in consequence of the comparatively level roadway, be much more convenient to the people of Rochester and the neighbourhood than that which will be shortly removed.

In addition to the bridge across the Medway for ordinary traffic, another has been erected by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, from designs by Mr. Cubitt, of Great George Street, Westminster, for the South-Eastern Railway Company. This is partly a swivel bridge, like that above described, and the remainder is comprised of three arches, the central one of 170 feet, and the two side ones of 140 feet span. The foundations were laid forty-five feet below low water-mark; and to have done this in a rapid river, and without a single accident of any importance, is highly creditable to all concerned.

The old bridge will speedily be removed, and no doubt some curious relics will be turned up, for the site has been an important one since the Roman times. We hope, if any such tokens of past ages are discovered, that they will be carefully preserved. But remembering the tenor of some remarks we heard made by really very decent-looking Rochester people, we feel some doubts upon the matter. While contemplating the marks left by Cromwell's artillery on the old castle, their expressed opinion was, that it was a great pity he didn't knock it down altogether.



THE IMPERIAL TABLE AT THE BANQUET GIVEN BY THE CITY OF PARIS ON THE OCCASION OF THE BAPTISM OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY M. RICHEBOURG).—SEE PAGE 6.



THE NEW BRIDGE AT ROCHESTER.



A REMINISCENCE OF THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA—SISTERS OF CHARITY SUCCOURING THE WOUNDED ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE.—(FROM A PAINTING BY EUGENE APPERT.)

M. APPERT'S "SISTERS OF CHARITY" IN THE CRIMEA.

The Crimean Correspondent of the "Times" was lamenting the other day that the admirable opportunities furnished by the late war, with its many stirring and varied incidents, had been so utterly neglected by English artists. He mentions that Leynd the artist attached to the illustrated newspaper Mr. Armitage and Mr. Simpson were the only representatives of British art to be found in the camp at any period of the protracted siege of the Russian stronghold, while numbers of French artists of great ability were present with the army of our Allies throughout the whole of its extensive operations. He then proceeds to consider the kind of records which our French neighbours will possess of this memorable siege, with those that we shall have to content ourselves with, anticipating on the one part a perfect gallery of pictures, and on the other a few spirited sketches, which, in the course of years, will become more or less obliterated.

Among the many clever pictures referring to the war which have already emanated from the studios of French artists, perhaps the most popular of all is the one we have engraved on the previous page. It is by M. Appert, and represents a group of Sisters of Charity in the Crimea succouring the wounded after the close of a battle. The sister of charity who is clasping her hands and looking up to heaven is said to be the celebrated *Sœur Prudence*—the French Miss Nightingale. Sister Prudence has been equally untiring in the hospital, and on the field of battle itself. We find her mentioned several times in the *Souvenirs d'un Zouave* by Dr. Felix Maynard, an officer of the French medical staff in the Crimea, and whose experience would have enabled him to produce a work which would have been interesting for English as well as French readers, were it not for the fact that he is utterly deficient in taste. The only portions of the book which are really worth reading are those relating to the hospital service, from which we will make a few extracts:—

"If I were to live a thousand years," says the Zouave whose *souvenirs* form the subject of the book, "I should never forget Sister Prudence." "Was she young?" "I do not know." "Was she beautiful?" "I cannot say. We did not look at her with our eyes, we knew her only by our hearts, and the most hardened ruffian among us obeyed like little children the orders of the Queen of Charity. The Surgeon-in-Chief, who had taken an interest in me from the beginning, recommended me specially to the good offices of Sister Prudence. But his recommendation was useless, for this holy woman dispensed the treasures of her inexhaustible kindness to all alike. I may say that I owe my life to her. Without her, without the state of absolute slavery to which she reduced me, my impatient, irritable disposition could never have conformed during fifty-two days to the calmness and tranquillity so essential in an hospital, above all when so dangerous a wound as mine was to be cured. She began by making me give my word of honour that I would obey the Surgeon-in-Chief, who gave me a position to keep in my bed, and forbade me to change it until his next visit. I had been in the habit of breaking through all regulations, and it was in vain that the operator, after arranging my shoulder on the pillow, drew a line on the sheet with a pencil, beyond which I was not to pass. As soon as the surgeon had gone I changed my position, and if I rubbed out the line I took care to draw another exactly like it before the next morning. This deception was soon discovered by Sister Prudence. But, instead of making a complaint against me, which would have caused me to be punished, she asked me to give my word of honour as a soldier that I would not disregard the instructions of the surgeon in future. I obeyed her, and in a few days the surgeon was enabled to extract the bullet which had placed my life in danger."

In another part of the book, Dr. Maynard exhibits his Zouave submitting to an operation at which the *Sœur Prudence* was present:—

"The bistouris, the knives, the scalpels, the saws, the pincers, the bandages, the lint, everything is ready in a plate which is held by one of the attendants. The surgeon turns up his shirt-sleeves. Sister Prudence kneeling at my pillow, supports my head, and murmurs in my ear a prayer, in which the words courage and trust in God are heard. At the same time an assistant holds to my nostrils a mass of wadding, saturated with chloroform. 'I beg your pardon, doctor,' I cried out, turning my face away, and pushing back the hand of the assistant, 'I can support the operation without that!' 'No, you must go to sleep.' 'Do you think that I have become a woman because I am in the hospital?' 'It does not matter whether you are a woman or a Zouave, I want you to go to sleep!' I was indignant that my fortitude should be held in doubt; I blushed with shame. I fancied that I was dishonouring the corps of Zouaves, and I was going to repeat once more that I wished to be operated upon without chloroform, when Sister Prudence took the wadding, and turned towards me with a look of entreaty, which at once made me allow her to apply it to my nostrils. . . . When consciousness returned, I found no one but Sister Prudence at my side. . . . Days, weeks, months passed, but her solicitude never relaxed, and she obtained from the patients a degree of attention which could not have been enforced by the most severe military discipline. A single glance from her was a command, and one that was never disobeyed. At the same time a smile from her was looked upon as an ample reward for any act of submission. The morning she failed to make her appearance every one was speculating as to the cause of her absence. Had she left? Had she gone to another hospital? Had she been punished for being too kind to us. It was proposed to address a petition to the hospital directors, in order to have her restored to us. We remained in this state of anxiety until the arrival of the sister who was to replace her. Our anxiety then became despair. Sister Prudence was ill! Her devotion to her patients had been greater than her strength. We were all full of sadness. We asked after her ten times a-day. Sometimes the news was good, and there was joy under every bed curtain; sometimes she was reported to be in danger, and a dull silence reigned throughout the hospital. Her absence was indeed very near producing serious consequences to some of us. The hospital regulations were less rigorously attended to, and the assistants generally were wanting in zeal, now that Sister Prudence was no longer amongst them to inspire them by her example. It would seem, that, after many days of illness, when the patient has lost nearly all his strength, he becomes preternaturally sensitive. I experienced much emotion at the illness of Sister Prudence, and the same evening the doctor was informed by the assistant on duty that I was suffering from violent fever. I was delirious during the whole night. Sister Prudence appeared to me under different forms. At one moment she was decked with flowers, covered with lace, surrounded by a crowd of admirers—at length disappearing in a rapid waltz; at another, she was in her long black dress and her high white hood, crossing the field of battle, and resuscitating the dying, and even the dead. Then she was surrounded by Russian battalions, on whom the Zouaves rushed in breathless haste to save her. Then I fell into a heavy sleep, from which I awoke in a state of exhaustion. A few days afterwards Sister Prudence was restored to us, she having desired that she might be allowed to pass the period of her convalescence among her wounded patients."

"Many persons," says Dr. Felix Maynard, "have pretended that these Sisters of Charity could only be produced by the Catholic religion. But," he continues, "this is sufficiently disproved by the existence of Miss Nightingale and the ladies who accompany her. Were it not for the difference of costume, it would be impossible to tell one from the other. Englishwomen and Frenchwomen, Catholics and Protestants, all have shown themselves equally devoted and equally admirable. Ask the English soldiers who leave the hospitals what they think of the saints who have nursed them, now that the medical service is organised with them, as it is with us, and you will see whether those who have just escaped from death do not bless the straw-bonnet and green veil of Miss Nightingale as we bless the black dress and white hood of Sister Prudence. Full of gratitude towards Sister Prudence, no one who has been under her care, can deny the highest merits to our Sisters of Charity; but it would be false to suppose that the English ladies have not shown the same devoted spirit."

THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL has pronounced in favour of the declaration of the Congress of Paris regarding maritime rights in time of war.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS has arrived in England.

TITLE-PAGE, INDEX, AND PREFACE

VOLUME SECOND

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1856

OUR PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE summer never comes round again without awakening in reasonable thinkers an interest in the amusements of the people. One finds oneself remembering old Johnson's couplet—

"How small of all that human hearts endure,
That part which lawless kings can cause or cure!"

And certainly we do not owe much of our social and private pleasures—our most important ones—to the House of Commons. Yet it is upon them, after all, that the happiness of the year depends in the long run. You cannot be made jolly by an Act of Parliament. But, except under very desperate circumstances, human beings can make each other jolly; while a private individual can even (if he be of the right vein) succeed by himself. Why is it that we do so little in this way in England; and that summer after summer passes by without being really enjoyed by vast numbers who have it in their power?

The English certainly have very little public happiness. We shudder at the stories about Spain and Naples; but the populace there are more light-hearted than we are, and easier to amuse. We talk of southern "groaning under a brutal priestcraft," but when you look at them you would not fancy there was a priest in the world. It is not altogether the climate, either, for an English summer has days as lovely as any summer in the world. Nor is it our blood: for the truth is, that our ancestors had more fun in them than we have. What has become of the old sports which figure in our "Popular Antiquities"?—of the old songs?—of Robin Hood?—of our superstitions (which had a kind of pleasure in them, and kept alive the sacred feeling of wonder)?—of games of skill and rivalry? All these things have waned, except in a few remote localities. There is not a worse sign of the day than the way in which all traditions are being forgotten. No people can ever sink entirely that has a tradition. It connects them with the heroic past of their land, and acts like an inspiration. But the English make little account of their past, now—their city feasts have degenerated into mere turtle orgies; and a cockney haunter of casinos, represents the old breed of "prentices" who kept Queen Elizabeth's birthday, and fought so well at Naseby.

Along with this kind of change, we must rank the decreased sympathy between class and class as being really part of it. Nothing so much promotes kindness between classes as mixing in amusements together. But where is this done? Why, the old tournament was as much an amusement for the yeoman who watched, as for the gentleman who tilted. Not a public ceremony—not even a fair or market—but our ancestors, in some way, connected it with revel or show. But each class lives now in a world of its own. The upper class has its own kind of music, and its own day at the Crystal Palace. Instead of the "people" (a term which, like the Latin *populus*, included nobles and plebeians), we have the "masses," as if they formed bodies of men apart. And when a meeting does take place between high and low, there is awkwardness on both sides.

We need not go far for the sources of all this dreariness. The Reformation was innocently the cause of a great blow at our popular amusements, which were associated in the minds of the Reformers with the ancient system. "The rascal multitude," says Knox once, "were stirred up to mak' a Robin Hood"—as if the world must be tumbling to pieces in consequence! But while—like all other good movements—Puritanism went too far in one direction, we doubt if it ever did so much mischief in the matter we are discussing as Mammon. The money-seeking of modern times has been a deadly blow to what Clarendon calls "our old good-humour." Everybody is overworked—peasant, artisan, woman, child. And, what is worse, while the poorer classes are worked so hard, the upper classes (with exceptions, of course) are less employed far than the old upper classes. They did the best part of the fighting, all the legislation and the police of the kingdom. We now are, in some degree, realising the old Roman position, where there was a large servile population and a small luxurious one—a state compatible with a high degree of culture, but not favourable to morals, and not favourable to happiness.

However, supposing all this hard work inevitable—and remembering that work, not too hard, is a good rather than an evil to the worker—why not relieve it by more amusement? There is rather a growing tendency among the population to be amused; and we believe that, at this moment, the theatres in London devoted to the "lower classes" are paying better than any. The English people are not—judging from their poets and artists—deficient in a sense of the Beautiful, and possess a rich literature as any. Suppose that those fortunate persons, who are bent on "raising" the "masses," would begin by giving them the chance of some of the higher kinds of pleasure—that of scenery, of interest in historic objects, of reading good books? Let the potentate open his park; let the trader subscribe his mite to the parish library. But this last is what, judging from the example of certain parishes, the trader will not do. We have observed the fact with deep regret, because we see more, day by day, that what solemn people call the "condition of the masses" (as if it were an abstract kind of inquiry, like the population of Timbuctoo), is not only superior to mere political questions, but is becoming the political question itself. The ugliest symptom of the day is the struggle of antagonisms—the civil war, which is raging between so many interests; and we should mitigate it, if we agreed to recognise man's humanity more liberally—its simple but profound necessity of sport and relaxation.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

MARSHAL PRÉVOST has published a complimentary dispatch, describing an investiture of the order of the Bath by Lord George.

HER MAJESTY intends to visit Ireland in August, according to a Dublin paper.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY have sent out instructions to prosecute the public works with vigour, and 150 lakhs of rupees (nearly two millions of money) have been appropriated to the purpose, for the financial year, 1856-57.

INFORMATION has been recently received from the Cape of Good Hope, which savours strongly of another war in that colony. The Caffres are again becoming turbulent.

PALMER'S JURY have memorialised the Lords of the Treasury for some compensation for the loss they sustained in being kept away from their respective businesses during the trial.

WHEN THE CREW OF THE FIRST ENGLISH VESSEL this year landed at Constantinople, it is said they were set upon by Russian sailors, and one of them killed.

A MASSIVE BELL, weighing between two and three tons, and forming part of the spoils of Sebastopol, has arrived at Aldershot, as a present from the War Department.

THE QUEEN has had some more portraits of Crimean soldiers taken for her collection.

PROVISION has been this time made in case the Empress of Austria should give birth to twins. Two princes will be saluted with 202 guns, a prince and princess with 132 guns, and two princesses with 49 guns.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred last week at the cotton-factory of Messrs. T. and W. Ainsworth, at Blackburn, about a mile from the foot of Windermere Lake. The loss is estimated at from £12,000 to £14,000. The property was only partly insured.

M. DOCKNOVSKI, inspector of public works in Russia, has arrived in Paris, in order to study the system of railroads in France. The Russian Government intend commencing and carrying them on upon a vast scale throughout the empire.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON has written a letter to M. Ponsard, congratulating him on the success of his comedy, "La Bourse," and urging him to "persevere in this path of morality, too rarely followed up in our theatres." It is a satire on Stock Exchange gambling.

A MEMORIAL, signed by influential authorities, has been addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, praying for a final and limited search after the relics of the Erebus and Terror, the lost ships in which Franklin and his crews left England.

SIR W. P. WILLIAMS of Kara has been appointed to the command of Wexwich garrison. At the request of her Majesty, General Williams recently sat for his portrait by photography.

SIGNOR LABLACHE'S HEALTH, we hear with regret, will prevent his visiting London this season.

M. BARRES, the Red Republican, whom the Spanish Government had turned out of Spain, arrived at Southampton last week.

DR. RAE AND HIS COMPANIONS are declared by the Admiralty entitled to the reward of £10,000 offered to those who should first ascertain the fate of the expedition under Sir John Franklin.

MR. BRIGHT has been sojourning in Inverness, and is now in Sutherlandshire. His health, though improved, is still delicate and uncertain.

A MONUMENT is to be erected to Handel at Halle, his native town.

IN A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE VALLEY, near Stockholm, a most remarkable stone, covered with Runic characters, and of considerable dimensions, has been discovered. The inscription is complete, and the ornaments are well executed.

THE BODY OF A FEMALE CHILD was discovered on Saturday in the neighbourhood of Finchley. It was wrapped in an old apron, and from its appearance there could be but little doubt that the child had been unfairly dealt with.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has recently joined the Antiquarian Society of Vienna, and on becoming a member granted the learned body a subsidy of 200 florins per annum for the provisional term of three years.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened in Tuscany for the execution of a bust of Count de Cavour, by the eminent sculptor, Vela.

DRIVING PERMUTATORS has been visited at Hull, in two cases, with a fine of 2s. 6d. and costs.

THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION in Tasmania have again authorised the issue of bounty tickets. The tickets may now be obtained at the former rates, namely, £5 for a family and £3 for a single emigrant.

MONTROSE, Joseph Hume's native town, and represented by him in Parliament for twenty-five years, is about to erect a monument to his memory.

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND has gradually improved in health during the last few days, although still remaining in a weak state.

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Cork Examiner" says that John Sadleir has been seen positively alive and well in Louisiana.

THE SUM CONTRIBUTED by the colonies and dependencies of the British Crown in aid of the Patriotic Fund from the 24th of July, 1855, is £253,132 15s. 10d. Further sums are yet expected.

THE PICTURES bequeathed to the nation by Turner amount to 362, independent of drawings.

THE ADMIRALTY has again declined to comply with the memorial of the officers of Greenwich Hospital, praying that they might be allowed to receive their half pay as well as the emoluments of their offices.

THE SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY OF NATURALISTS will meet at Christiania on the 13th of July next, and six following days. The committee of management have issued an invitation to physiologists of foreign countries to take part in the proceedings.

A GREAT INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FEMALE PRISONERS is recorded in the last report of Inspectors of Prisons in the northern and eastern districts, whereas the number of male prisoners has decreased.

AT SOUTHAMPTON THE PEACE REJOICINGS were delayed till Monday, in consequence of the death of the late Mayor. There were processions of Odd Fellows and Foresters, public dinners for school children, bands of music, aquatic sports, holiday fireworks, and other holiday demonstrations.

MR. SERJEANT WILKINS has been retained for the defence of Dove, the Serjeant's renewed health enabling him to resume his duties.

LIEUTENANT MASSY—"Redan Massy"—has been presented with a sword by his fellow-students of the University of Dublin.

THE CLAIM OF LORD FERMOY to vote at the election of representative peers for Ireland has been finally disallowed by a Committee of Privileges.

FIVE PERSONS were found drowned within the district of Mr. Baker, coroner, on Monday.

M. DE ROCHOU, the adversary of M. de Hinceldy, will shortly go to Stettin, in order to undergo the fifteen years' imprisonment to which he has been condemned.

WHEN THE LAST MAIL left, only 2,000 Frenchmen remained in the Crimea.

ALFRED EDWARD PEDDER, the head of the banking firm of Pedder and Co., Preston, has consented to become a candidate on the Conservative interest for the borough of Preston.

THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY have issued directions for the public sale of 1,500 acres of crown lands in the Isle of Axholme, Lincolnshire, the Manors of Epworth and Westwood, with the court-house in the town of Epworth, Lincolnshire.

THE BOARD who have the direction of parochial matters in that "bonnie" town, Dundee, have issued an order that, for the future, the coffins of all paupers shall be painted white!

LORD ST. LEONARDS, we are sorry to learn, has been confined to his room for the last ten days by a severe accident to his left foot. He is progressing favourably, but will not be able to leave the house for some time.

A LOTTERY OF TWELVE MILLIONS for the benefit of the inundated in France has been proposed by a committee of charity. This lottery, which is to be called the "Loterie Napoleon," will, it is thought, be authorised.

FRINCK FREDERICK WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA has left England for Aix-la-Chapelle.

SOME MANUFACTURED GOODS, which were sent out to Australia eighteen months ago, were, owing to the depressed state of the markets, purchased by a firm there at a low rate, and reshipped to this country. They were, on their arrival here, repurchased by a Glasgow house, who sold them immediately afterwards for Australia again.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LOUIS NAPOLEON has undertaken a tardy act of justice in offering a pension of 200,000 francs to each of the three daughters of Louis Philippe or their heirs. It will be remembered that all the Orleans property was confiscated by the Emperor in 1852.

AMONGST the marriage stipulations of the Spanish Princess Donna Amalia and Prince Adalbert of Bavaria is one to the effect that the wedding shall take place at Madrid, and another that the Princess shall not be followed into Bavaria by any Spanish lady—all her attendants are to leave her at the frontier.

A COURT MARTIAL, according to the "Limerick Chronicle," about to be held at Birr on "an officer of rank" in the 63rd regiment, for some alleged deficiency in his regimental accounts.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

It was curious to see the different tone adopted by the various morning papers in reference to the unpleasant affair of the American gentleman and his dress at the levee last week. The "Times" went in with a leading article, described the costume as composed of a frock coat, yellow and black stock, while it added, that Mr. Dallas withdrew from the "Daisy News" always more correct than any other paper, and gave more faithful particulars of the dress, and stated that the Ambassador, being unwilling to leave his person alone, refused to have his portrait taken; but the "Post" took a very courteous view of the matter; indeed, one can well imagine the wrath of Jencks as at the moment.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER has not been tiled up by the Rev. Dr. Lushington, a man of entirely opposite opinion. One of the members of the Low Church, and a strong opponent of Tractarianism, has just published the retirement of the Bishops of London. The Bishop of Gloucester, it is said, divides the London diocese into two equal parts, and is being for too much work for one prelate.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET. The Russian fleet, which was recently inspected, at Moscow, by the Emperor, and the Empress, is now on its way to the Baltic. The fleet consists of the "Severnaia," which, on the other side of the great harbour, rise 120 feet above the pateras of the sea; so that for the first time we obtain an accurate representation of Sebastopol as seen from the sea, with the inlets, fortifications, and buildings from Fort Quarantine to Careening Bay. There are all the places whose names are so well known to us through the newspaper correspondents. There are the Docks—the Hospital—Gontschakoff's residence—the Menshikoff Club House—the Kazanew monument, surmounted by the bronze galley, which is now said to be on its way to France as a trophy.

The Church of St. Vladimir—the Armenian Cathedral—and, lying in the harbour, a picture of grim reality, the celebrated *Twelve Apostles*, the finest ship in the Russian navy. Every place is distinctly delineated, and painted with an extraordinary degree of accuracy and care. Let us now turn to the second picture, also painted by Mr. Whitlock from a photograph taken by Mr. Vasilovitch, a Polish artist, from the heights of Sevastopol, four days after the Allies had taken possession of the city. A more realistic picture of reality can scarcely be imagined. Houses are roofs, and streets are choked with fallen rubbish. Upon a survey of the city by French engineers, it was found that only thirteen houses remained that could be considered habitable. Here lies the "city of palaces," ruined, empty, and desolate. These pictures will shortly be produced in the finest style of tinted and coloured lithography, by Messrs. Day and Sons, and, I should think, prove eminently popular. I likewise saw, while at Messrs. Jennings', a proof of Cousin's new engraving of Millin's glorious "Order of Release," and an etching, by T. O. Barlow, of the same subject's "Huguenot."

The Hon. Julian Fane has received the appointment of Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg. Mr. Fane will be remembered in the literary world as the author of a very excellent series of poems, far superior to the versified trash which is every day published.

TOWN is dull, hot, and dusty. The sudden change in the weather brought with it the usual consequences, fatigue and a longing for fresh air, so that no one will stop in the streets; our legislators won't make a House, and consequently the affairs of the country are neglected; but Mr. Sampson, of Cremorne, looks round on his assembled thousands, and does not grumble.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

THE ADDELPHI.—GOSSETT.

MR. AND MRS. BARNY WILLIAMS, the originators of the style of entertainment which the Florences introduced here, have arrived in London, and on Monday commenced an engagement at the Adelphi. There appears to be one stereotyped version of the Yankee comedienne; she wears a high comb in her hair, an airy dress, and the conventional stage chambermaid's apron; she is exceedingly impudent, slightly amorous, very brisk, very talkative, and very nasal; she also sings a song called "Bobbing Around," then which anything more dull and idiotic it has never been my lot to come to hear. Making a solemn curtsy between every stanza of a song does not strike me as being particularly ludicrous. Mrs. Williams has a very pleasant face, and is much more refined in her manner than her predecessor; but I am afraid that the piratical Florences have taken the wind out of the new-comers' sails. Such was my impression, but I must confess that it was not derived from the behaviour of the audience, who thundered applause, laughed in the most uproarious manner, gave a double encore to our friend "Bobbing Around," and were altogether in ecstasies. The piece itself, which is called "Customs of the Country," is beneath contempt.

Mr. Barney Williams made his first appearance as Tim Moore, in the "Irish Lion," and played that part (which is and always will be associated with the memory of Power), with much gusto and rollicking fun. He has a capital face, full of good-humour and impudence, and a low Cork brogue which is new to the stage. He also was very warmly applauded. A funny mistake occurred at first. Tim Moore is descended in the bills as a tailor, and when the curtain went up there was a tailor, with his head averted, sitting on the shopboard. Imagining this to be the debutant the audience gave him three rounds of applause, when on turning his head, he revealed the well-known features of Mr. John Saunders, who for thirty-four years has been attached to this theatre. The audience might have bestowed their applause on many a worse actor.

The next performance of the Amateur Pantomime will take place at Drury Lane, on Saturday, the 12th instant. Some alterations will be made, the prologue will be omitted, and the entertainments will commence with a farce, "The Loan of a Lover," in which Mrs. Keeley will appear for the first time, in her husband's character of "Peter Spyk," while the part of Gertrude will be undertaken by a young lady, who, under the name of Miss Louisa Miller, has already created a sensation in the musical world.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeley will join the Drury Lane company at the commencement of the season.

Madae Vestris will shortly take a farewell benefit. The new burlesque "Medea," in rehearsal at the Adelphi, has been written by Messrs. Shirley Brooks and Mark Lemon.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

A NEW POET.—LITERARY GOSSETT.

THE war ended, its verse-chroniclers go to work to tell us all about it. Here is "A Civilian," who, though his "Fragmentary Poem" is not absolutely Homeric, shows at all events that he has been a diligent student of the files of the "Times," and that Mr. Russell's letters have stood to him in the place of imagination. He writes a variety of stanzas, and is not absurdly particular as to a foot or two here or there in the length of a line; his style varies, like the toasts at the end of a book of songs, being occasionally didactic, patriotic, sentimental, and friendly. In his opening description of the landing of the Allied forces, he pays rather a doubtful compliment to the appearance of our troops:—

"While the British army marched, in its pomp of war arrayed,
Majestic through the dangers, like a regiment on parade."

The idea of a regiment on parade marching majestically through dangers, is, to say the least of it, novel. Our poet, though a civilian, has his own opinion on military tactics, for when the Alma was won, and the Russians driven back, he exclaims:—

"Oh, then, a single charge, such as that of Balaclava,
Had rolled their armies back like an avalanche of lava!"

What do you say to that for a beautiful combination of rhyme and simile? We get back to the Alma, somehow, a few stanzas further on,

* A Fragmentary Poem on the Crimean War. By a Civilian. T. Groombridge and Sons.

and there the quickness of the British General receives its meed of laudation—

"Peace be to you, and quietly to them and
Two gunnars were planted on the stony glade."

What on earth is a "stony glade"? All attempts to catch the Russians in the open fields, then, having failed.

"The Allied chieftain decided to make war upon the walls,
And crumbled them to ruins with their shells and ponderous balls."

It will be scarcely necessary to follow our friend through the various episodes of the war which he describes, or to notice his allusion of Miss Nightingale, Queen Victoria, and Peace, though they all come in for a fairly strong laudation. You can gather quite enough of his style by the extracts I have already given. In conclusion, I can only say, that it is a pity our "Civilian" did not confine his poetic talents to the delectation of his own familiar friends. You and I, sir, are too old stagers in the publishing world to imagine that this book could possibly be a speculation of Messrs. Groombridge; it must have been the enterprise of the author, who has vented his patriotism, and spent his money, without any adequate result.

Mr. Robert B. Brough, whose name is already favourably known to the world, and more especially to your readers, as the author of some very excellent original poems, is engaged upon an admirable translation of Béranger, which will shortly be published by Mr. Addley, under the title of "Béranger's Songs of the Empire, the Peace, and the Restoration." This translation will exhibit Mr. Brough's extraordinary powers of versification, and of his intimacy with French literature, and will go far to establish his proper position with the exterior world, which, at present only knows him as a burlesque author and comic writer.

Mr. Lever, who has just finished "The Martins of Cro' Martin," will also, I believe, shortly publish another acknowledged work. I use the word "acknowledged" advisedly, for Mr. Lever is the author of many books to which his name is not attached. "The Fortunes of Glencoe," at present publishing in the "Dublin University Magazine," is his, and several other anonymous works are also from his fertile pen.

THE MAGAZINES.

The opening paper in "Blackwood," "The Crimean Report and Chelsea Inquiry" is one of the most interesting that has appeared for months, although the blue-bookish title will doubtless deter many readers of the magazine from attempting its perusal. Any one possessing any knowledge of the Blackwoodian staff, must at once recognise this article as the production of Colonel Hanley; there is a freshness in the various descriptions which speaks of his pen, and there is, moreover, a truthfulness of detail which could not have been given by one who had not been present at the scenes depicted. The vivid photographs of the camp—a wilderness of road overlying by a low sky, with the space between filled by a piercing northern blast, before which the rags of the tents flutter, and the poles rattle in their earthy sockets; of the half-frozen, half-finished sentry, sick at heart, and careless whether death strikes him at once, or spurs him for a more lingering doom; of the trenches, with the Redan rising in front, "a black silent mound," of the bursting of a shell, and of the hasty hurried burial of the slain; all these are sketched by a master hand.

With the real matter of his article, the Commissioners, their report, and the conduct of the accused, Colonel Hanley deals well and frankly, the principal gist of his observations and deductions being to show that the losses and privations endured by the British army before Sebastopol were the evil results of a long-continued system, and not caused by the errors of individuals; and he gives it as his firm opinion that, unless we cheerfully acquiesce in the expenditure which nations less rich, and really, though not apparently, less powerful than ourselves, submit to for the sake of security, in every future war a similar fate awaits the first army landed on an enemy's shore.

The second part of "The Athelings," a story commenced last month, is weak, insipid, and ramshackle. A lady's writing is occasionally very pleasant, amusing, and readable, without creating too much interest or excitement; but a liqueur glass of curiosity in a tumbler of water is too weak a leverage even for this warm weather. Far more pleasant is the continuation of the "Travels in Circassia," containing much interesting information about Circassian modes of living, girls, horses, &c. The writer does not conclude without a reference to the political state of the tribes; and he sets forth but a sorry prospect for them, declaring that all chance of their ultimate civilisation is more remote than ever, and that this is the more to be lamented as the insertion in the Paris Treaties of a clause prohibiting Russia from rebuilding the forts on the eastern coasts of the Black Sea would have secured independence to the Circassian people.

The Embassy of the Earl of Portland to the Court of the Grand Monarque forms the basis of a very amusing paper called "A Special Embassy in 1678," and the American gentlemen who are so immovable in the matter of court dress and etiquette will be astonished at the description given of the absurd punctilio which then prevailed. "The Dispute with America" furnishes the subject for the political article this month. I cannot conclude this notice without expressing my surprise at finding such an utterly worthless set of verses as that entitled "The Snow-storm" admitted into "Blackwood." It has neither imagination nor rhythm, and is far more fitted for the columns of the "Family Herald."

A new line is being taken by "Fraser," which is becoming much more thoroughly Scotch than "Blackwood" itself. Here we have for the opening paper a clever, amusing account of "Edinburgh during the General Assembly," evidently by the same writer who contributed the scenes on Glasgow college life a month or two ago. The article is interesting, and will find many readers, though perhaps the undisguised manner in which it treats of living personages by name may be considered objectionable. Mr. Fronde's "History of England" forms the subject of a laudatory review; while the Baron de Bazaracourt is of course taken severely to task for his sins of omission and commission relative to the doings of the English army, as set forth in his history of the campaign. "Lord Cockburn's Memorials," and the "Campaigns of Prince Paskiewitch," likewise afford material for reviews. There are two very good stories in this month's number—"Lost at Cards," and "The Overland Mail Adventure." An article called "Sir Edwin Landseer as Naturalist and Landscape Painter" is pedantic in its argument and fulsome in its praise.

The "Dublin" is dull this month—very dull. The change in the proprietorship, and the shifting of the locale from Dublin to London and back again, has apparently unsettled the whole affair, and the result is a stupid number. In a magazine we do not want a discussion on "Mr. C. Anthon and the American Question," a matter which has already been sufficiently filtered by the best journalists of the day; and a biographic sketch of DeFor, however well done, is not novel. There are also continuations of two stories, "The Darragh," and "The Fortunes of Glencoe," and a review of the Duke of Buckingham's "Memoirs of the Court of George the Third."

The new number of the "Train" is as good as any that has appeared. Last month, I noticed a little falling off, and this has apparently been observed by the contributors, for they commence their new volume with real spirit.

Mr. Brough has gone in for "Marston Lynch" with energy; the story is well sustained, and written "right on," as the Americans say, without that tendency to wander into unconnected prosings of which I lately made complaint. The description of the starting of the provincial satirical journal is admirably done, and the author has evidently drawn largely upon his own experience in such matters. "The Smart Young Man's Comic Entertainment" is replete with genuine humour; and the first half of a new story, called "A Dream and a Reality," by Mr. Thomas Archer (a new name to me), is interesting and well written. Mr. Frank Smedley, and Mr. Godfrey Turner, contribute some good verses. Mr. Edmund Yates has an essay "Sunday in London," and Mr. George Sala sends from Stettin-on-the-Oder, his resting-place on his way to St. Petersburg, an amusing rhymed eulogy on "Caviar and Rudesheimer," and "The Waiting-room" is full of witty sayings and cracking antitheses, and will prove a fine sporting ground for the scissors of country editors.

"Fate" has not reached me again this month. Why are its publishers so dilatory in sending out copies for review?

"Riddell's Magazine" is decidedly improving, and its contents are more manly and less amateurish. The best paper in it is a well-compiled digest of the "Topics of the Month."

A week or two since, I commended Mr. Becton's "Boys' Own Magazine." He has recently, I perceive, started a new candidate for the pence of this important section of the rising generation, which he styles "The Boys' Own Journal." It is produced as a sort of check to the weekly journals which boys read but certainly do not profit by. Travels, real yet exciting adventures, natural history under its more picturesque aspects, short and pithy stories that boys will peruse with eagerness, romantic passages in history, anecdotes, and occasional poems—these are the staple commodities of which this capital weekly is composed.

CONTRIBUTES AT THE LEVEE.—Mr. Dallas and his diplomatic subordinates attended her Majesty's levee last week, and, of course, were in their ordinary diplomatic costume. The United States Minister was accompanied by the Professor of Military Science in one of the United States professional establishments. The gentlemen wore his ordinary military uniform, consisting of a military frock coat, white waistcoat, and black stock, and he selected this as the proper costume in which to appear at her Majesty's levee, for presentation by the Minister of his Government. The Master of the Ceremonies refused him admission, which put Mr. Dallas into the ungrateful position of having to retire with the offender. It is proper to add, that her Majesty, on being informed of the difficulty raised by the Master of the Ceremonies, at once directed the admission of the gentleman in question. Unfortunately, however, before the Queen's gracious directions could be delivered, the party had left the Palace.

COLONIAL FIBRES FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—The sheet-anchor of the Fibre Company's undertaking is the plantain tree (*musa paradisiaca*), as the colonies included in their charter, British Guiana and Jamaica, are capable of furnishing immense quantities of it. The concentric rings of the outer part of its trunk form one mass of fibre and fibres. It will be exported in the form of bundles of fibre. Fibre will also be obtained from the leaf of the American aloes, and a much finer and different quality from the above-mentioned. These fibres are adapted to various textile purposes, one of the fabrics being of the character of silk, but in some respects (it is said) superior. Fine paper can be obtained from the fibre, and the magnificent centre of the plant yields a material not unlike cotton. From these materials, we are told, can be obtained articles from the fineness of French cambric to the strength and thickness of a cable. The fibre could be dyed; and in this country would sell at not exceeding 2d. per lb., allowing a large profit. Cloth can be manufactured from a mixture of fibre and wool; and the plantain fibre, though inferior in strength to Russian hemp, resists better the action of salt water.

THE CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY, AT LITTLE ILFORD, ESSEX.

THE evils attendant upon intramural burial have for a long time forced themselves on the attention of the public. Not only is it felt that there is a degree of indecency and want of respect to the departed, in crowding their bodies into the dingy holes and corners of this mighty city, where the busy roar of trade, and the activity of life around, seem to mock the solemn rites with which the cast-off shell of poor humanity is finally consigned to its last resting-place; but apart from this sentimental feeling, which leads most minds to long for some pretty rural spot in which to lay the forms that they have loved in life, there is a positive unmistakable evil in a crowded city churchyard, crying aloud in tones to which the most utilitarian and unpoetical of us must listen; a danger to the living of more importance than the want of respect to the dead.

The City of London has been accused (with how much justice it is not now our business to inquire) of an unwillingness, or at least a want of alacrity in adopting sanitary improvements. Whatever they have done or have neglected doing in other respects, they have, in the establishment of the splendid cemetery at Little Ilford, opened on Tuesday, last week, taken a grand step in the right direction.

Here, on the borders of the Epping Forest, far removed from busy London, have they found a spot, calm, peaceful, and secluded, as befits a burial-place. A spot where the ceaseless traffic of the living shall not mock the quiet dead; and where the mouldering dead shall not destroy the living. In few things do the poetry of sentiment and the prose of self-interest point so exactly in the same direction as in this matter of extramural burial.

Remote as Ilford Cemetery is from busy London, still it is most easy of access. It lies about halfway between two stations of the Eastern Counties Railway, Forest-Gate and Ilford. There is not at present any branch running directly to the burial-ground, as is the case with Woking Cemetery, on the South-Western line; but we have little doubt that we shall soon see some such branch line formed, and funeral trains running to Ilford as they now run to Woking. Apart from railway communication, however, the cemetery is most conveniently situated; the great Essex road from London, running through Bow and Stratford, passes close beside it, while numerous other roads across the Wanstead Flats, and through Epping and Lower Forest, connect it with the surrounding villages.

The cemetery lies just six miles from the City's boundary at Aldgate, that being the nearest point at which, by the clauses of the Metropolitan Burials Act (15 and 16 Vict., c. 85), a cemetery at the eastern end of the metropolis could be formed. The total area enclosed is eighty-nine and a half acres; forty-nine acres of which are to be consecrated according to the rites of the established Church; and twenty-one acres left unconsecrated, and reserved for the use of Dissenters, thus avoiding any interference with the religious scruples of that body. The remaining nineteen and a half acres, lying at the south-eastern end of the enclosure, are for the present left unappropriated. It is not unlikely that this portion of the cemetery may, at some future period, be devoted to Roman Catholic burials, and consecrated according to the rites of that Church. This has, however, not as yet been decided upon, and for the present Catholic funerals will take place in the same part of the cemetery as those of other dissenting bodies. The consecrated area is separated from the unconsecrated by a road and iron posts two feet high, placed at distances of about 100 feet apart. Such, at least, is the present arrangement; whether any more marked distinction than the imaginary line thus marked out will be deemed necessary, will, we presume, rest with the bishop who performs the ceremony of consecration to determine. We believe opinions vary on the Episcopal bench as to the boundary requisite to mark the limits of the ground they bless; some going so far as to insist on nothing less substantial than a brick-wall to separate it from the unconsecrated ground that lies beyond it.

The site of the cemetery was formerly a portion of the Earl of Mornington's Wanstead property, called Aldersbrook Farm. The total quantity of land which the City of London purchased for the cemetery amounted to some two hundred acres. More than one-half of this, however, still remains unemployed. The cemetery is bounded on the north by the Wellesley Park estate; on the south by the Eastern Counties Railway; on the east by the surplus land already mentioned, extending and sloping down to the river Roding; and on the west by the high road leading from Snarbrook and Wanstead to the Ilford road. It has been formed under the direction of the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, who are constituted the Burial Board of the City by the Metropolitan Burials Act. The total cost expended in the purchase of land and the construction of the cemetery, amounted to £80,000.

The ground upon which it is formed rises with gentle slopes from its eastern and southern extremities towards its northern and north-western boundaries to a level of about thirty feet above high-water line in the river Roding, and thirty-one feet above high-water line, Trinity datum, in the Thames. The soil over nearly the entire area is of fine bright gravel, varying in depth from ten feet to eighteen feet. The whole area has been well drained; its contiguity to the river Roding affording the means of most perfect outfall, and of deep drainage.

The cemetery can be entered at four different points, but the principal entrance (of which we give an illustration) is by an ornamented gateway surmounted by the arms of the City of London, with elegantly moulded iron gates situated on the western side. On the right-hand side of this entrance is the porter's lodge, and immediately facing it are the offices and dwelling-house of Mr. J. C. Stacey, the superintendent. Separate and direct roads lead to the Episcopal and Dissenting chapels, both of which are visible from the chief entrance, (and of which views, accompanied by descriptions, will be given in our next number), while in the distance is seen a semi-circle of low Gothic arches leading into the catacombs.

These catacombs stand in the lowest portion of the grounds, upon the site



GATEWAY OF THE NEW CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY AT ILFORD.

of what was once a deep pond, nearly three acres in extent. There will be room here for 600 bodies of such as can afford the luxury of being laid on shelves, instead of being consigned to the bosom of our common mother earth: for burying in catacombs will be expensive, ten guineas being the price of the fee-simple of one single resting-place, board-fees and funeral charges not included.

How false is the assertion that in death all men are equal! Besides the exclusiveness of the catacombs, we have first, second, and third classes in funerals, as upon railways. Passengers are there to another world, conveyed in softly padded coffins and plumed hearses, while others go in plain hard oaken boxes to their last long home. A certain payment will ensure a freehold of the grave, whence all intruders shall be kept out for ever—a grave that may be railed in, marked with sculptured monument, and the owners' name engraved upon it, as on his door-plate when alive. Common interments—as the cheapest kind of burials are called—have no such privileges. No monument or gravestone may be erected here, nor any enclosure made over the grave to keep out any future comer whose society may not be welcome. No coffin but a wooden one must be used in common interments, while in the catacombs, the vaults or brick

graves, coffins of lead, of stone, or of iron are insisted upon. Truly there is an aristocracy in death as in life. We see one portion of the cemetery is called "first-class select ground." Vanity of Vanities, saith the preacher! We say nothing. Those who like to pay for luxuries are welcome to them for us, in mansion or in cemetery, in gilt coach or in hearse.

As yet there have been very few interments in this cemetery. On Tuesday, last week, a party of some thirty of the commissioners came down from London to open it. There was no inaugural ceremony on the occasion, nor will there be until the ground is consecrated by the bishop. One funeral took place on the same day that the cemetery was opened, and three or four other bodies have been buried since. All these were Dissenters, and were interred in the portion of the ground set apart for them. The Church of England funerals will not begin to take place, we presume, until the soil has received the Episcopal benediction. We have not yet heard what day is fixed upon for the ceremony of consecration.

It is now just two years since the construction of this cemetery commenced, the works of draining and enclosing the land having been begun in the month of June, 1854. Though it was only opened, as we have said, last week, it has been ready ever since last Christmas; that is to say,

the drainage was all laid, the roads formed, the surface turfed, and the buildings (with the exception of the catacombs, which are not yet completed) were all fit for use at that time. The whole of the works have been executed, the grounds laid out and planted, and the various buildings erected, from the designs, and under the superintendence, of Mr. William Haywood.

The cemetery is open to the public daily, from nine in the morning until sunset; and on Sundays, after two in the afternoon. At present, while there are as yet no monuments to mark the resting-places of the dead, and point out the true nature of the spot, its neatly-kept walks, its clean close-shaven lawns, and clustering shrubs, give it more the appearance of a park or pleasure ground than of a cemetery. Soon, however, tombstones will spring up, where now are only flowers; the freshly-planted yews, now pretty little shrubs, will spread, and throw their funereal shade around. Then, will the visitor walk through the grounds with feelings softened by the emblems of mortality around—feelings more fitted for a burial-place perhaps, though not less holy, than those with which we now go over them, while everything around smiles gladly, and fairly glistens in heaven's brightest sunshine.



THE NEW CITY OF LONDON CEMETERY AT ILFORD.

THE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT PARIS.

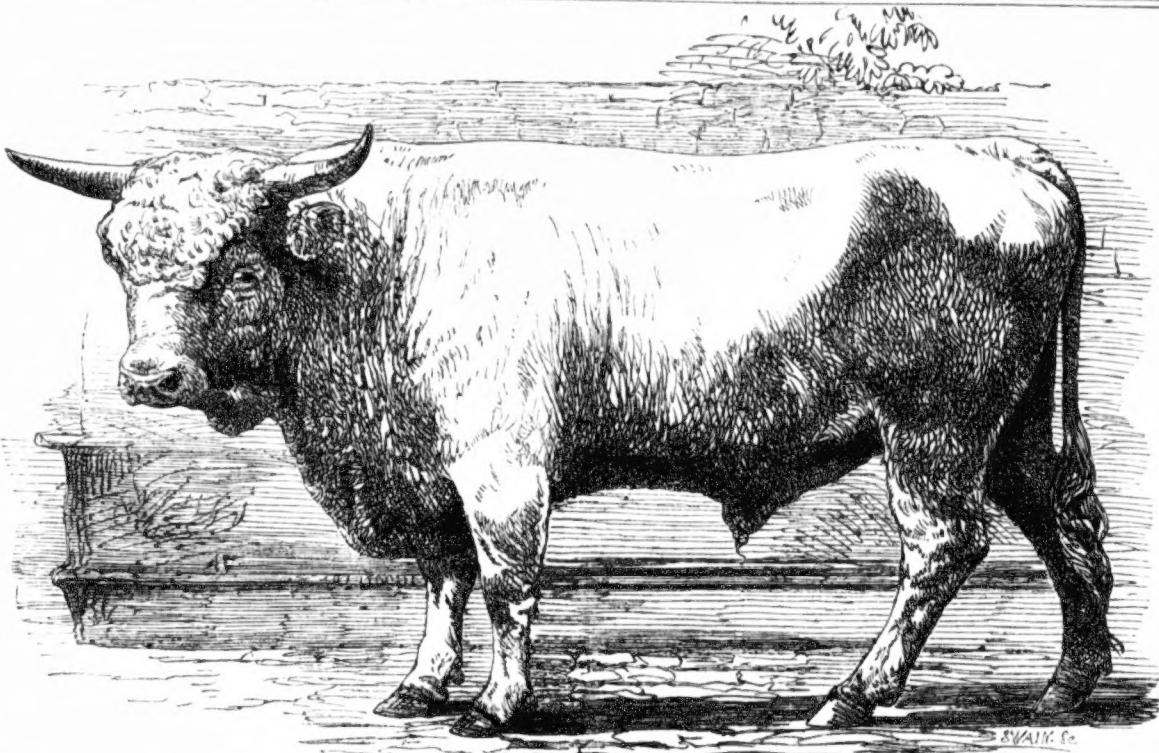
We return to the Palace of Industry, as it appeared this time last month, and resume our examination of the various animals exhibited, with pleasure, indeed, but not quite without a feeling of envy for those who, rich in flocks and herds, have the good fortune to be owners of such magnificent specimens of the bovine race. The cattle—especially the prize cattle—appear conscious of being an aristocracy in their way, and bear with admirable calmness, if not with stoical indifference, the remarks, whether of praise or censure, of the visitors. They ruminate in their stalls, standing or lying down, with patient but not unexpressive visages, rolling their black eyes about at every one that passes. Let us take a view of that part of the Palace where the Scotch and Irish cattle are stalled.

THE BULL "SIR COLIN CAMPBELL."

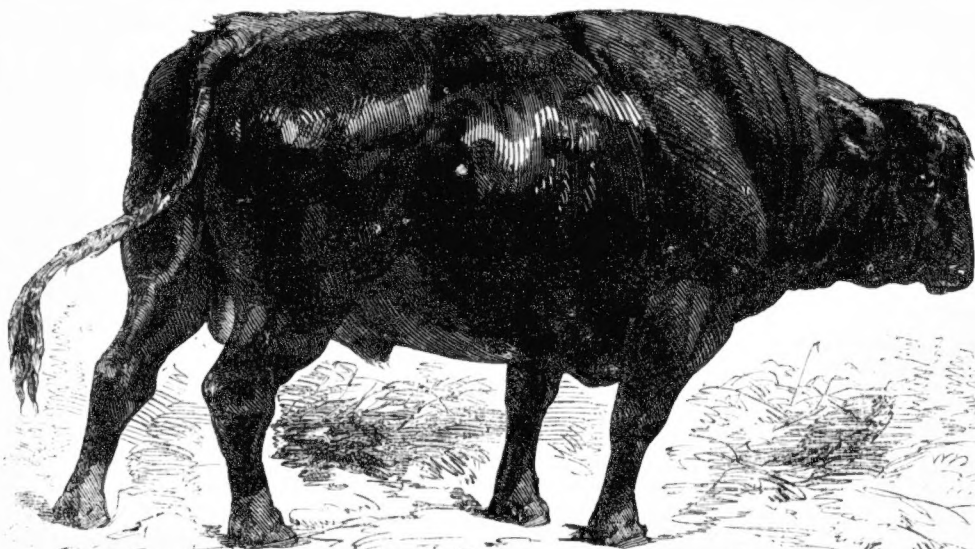
Scotland, as might have been anticipated from its well-known agricultural importance, occupies a large space in the Exhibition, and has carried off about 105 prizes, amounting in money to £1,000, besides fourteen of the first-prize gold medals. One of these was gained by "Sir Colin Campbell," the fine young bull whose portrait we give. He is a pure West Highland three-year-old, was bred by Mr. Smith, Glenlyvort, and took the first and second prizes at the Duke of Richmond's Show. As a contrast to this are the smooth, savage-looking Highland bulls, with rough coats and dishevelled manes floating over their heads and concealing their wild and fiery eyes. These gipsies of the bovine race seem utterly careless of all external objects, and appear as if they would prefer the bleak mountain sides to the most comfortable stall that art could furnish.

A HORNLESS ANGUS BULL.

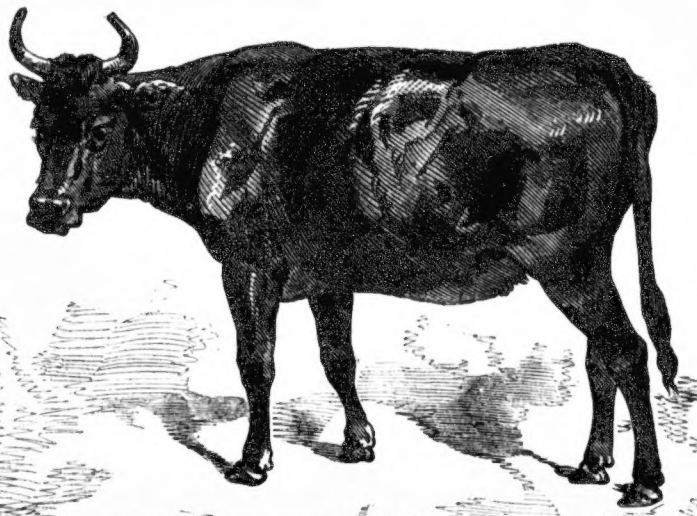
But an artist is modelling the head of one of the black polled Angus bulls, which are so much admired, and which have excited so much interest and curiosity. It is said, that the success in producing a race of animals whose foreheads are stripped of the appendage given by nature as a defence well as an ornament, has won not only the admiration, but warm gratitude, in a certain quarter, there being in Paris a Society, whose humanity is particularly directed to the animal kingdom—for the protection of animals not alone from the brutality of man, but also from the horns of each other. So delighted were they with the cattle in question, that they have voted a medal to the Scottish gentleman who has produced this hornless race. However, some one remembered that an act of great violence had been committed on his keeper by a young bull of that denuded family, and that the injuries inflicted were of such a serious character, as to lead to the conclusion that the pacific disposition of the race was not secured by the absence of horns—in other words, that the bulls, whether with horns or



"SIR COLIN CAMPBELL." BULL OF PURE WEST HIGHLAND BREED, AND WINNER OF FIRST-PRIZE GOLD MEDAL, AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.



POLLED ANGUS BULL (SCOTLAND).



PARIS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, 1856.

KERRY COW (IRELAND.)

without, would still show fight. The objection was grave, and explanations were demanded to enable the Society to confer a medal with a safe conscience.

Nevertheless, the breed is likely to spread in France, three of them having been purchased at high rates by the Imperial Government.

A KERRY COW.

To see the black Kerry kine, it is necessary to go outside, where they are lodged, comfortably enough, in a tent, with a variety of mixed English breeds. Much admired have the "Kerries" been. Even the Emperor Napoleon, when he received the Irish deputation, at the Tuileries, expressed to Lord Erne the deep obligation he was under for the expense and trouble they were at in bringing their splendid stock, and the Kerries in particular, such a distance.

SUMMER FASHIONS.

FLOUNCES seem now to have attained the climax of fashionable favour; and we can scarcely conceive the possibility of their being more generally or more profusely adopted. In short, flounces are the indispensable trimming for all dresses excepting those made of very rich and heavy materials; and even those, when worn in full evening costume, usually have flounces of lace or blonde. However, this uniformity of style does not necessarily entail sameness of effect; for an ingenious and tasteful dressmaker will make up a dozen flounced dresses without any two of them being precisely alike.

This power of creating variety out of sameness has been exemplified in an order recently executed in the establishment of one of our most fashionable dressmakers. The order included six dresses all flounced, but varied in a manner of which we may endeavour to convey an idea by the following description:—

One is a dress of pink glacé, with three flounces of the same; but each flounce is about half covered by a broad ruche formed of pink sarsenet ribbon, figured in black and white at the edges. In addition to this figured border, the ribbon is edged on one side with black and on the other with white blonde. The ruches thus figured and trimmed produce a beautiful and novel effect. The same ruches, but of smaller dimensions, trim the berthe of the low corsage, and edge the short sleeves, over which flow long ends of the ribbon composing the ruches.

A dress of a more plain character is made of dove-colour silk. It has five flounces of the same, pinked out in large scallops, and headed by bouillones made of the same silk.

A ball-dress of white tulle illusion, has three double flounces, set on very full, and over them are disposed, at regular intervals, leaves of the plant scolopendrium, made of green cape, and veined with red chenille. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed with the same foliage. Nothing can be more effective than this trimming, which has the additional recommendation of being a marked novelty.

A dress intended to be worn in a plain style of costume, is of white jaconnet muslin, and the skirt is trimmed with no less than nine rows of beautiful Valenciennes, set on in easy fullness, and forming flounces. Each of these rows of lace is headed by a narrow bouillonne of muslin, within which is passed a running of peach-blossom ribbon. The sleeves are trimmed to correspond. Over the corsage, which is demi-high, and fitting closely to the figure, is worn a sort of pelerine of the new form, called in Paris, where it is now very fashionable, the *Fichu Marie-Antoinette*. It is made of muslin, and is trimmed with rows of Valenciennes, and running of peach-blossom ribbon.

A robe of Chambery gauze is remarkable for its brilliant and tasteful combination of colour. The robe itself is of clear cerise blue, and the flounces, four in number, are figured in white and amber, producing almost the brilliant effect of gold and silver. These flounces are simply hemmed



SUMMER FASHIONS.—WALKING DRESSES.

at the edges, and narrow frills, of corresponding pattern and colours, form the trimming of the corsages and sleeves.

The sixth dress we shall here describe is of the new material called *Gaze de Chine*, and the colour is bright apple green. The skirt has two broad flounces, forming as it were a double tunic. At the edge of each flounce there are three rows of ruche made of green glacé, pinked at the edges. Narrower ruches of the same kind trim the corsage and sleeves.

DRESSES SUITABLE FOR THE PROMENADE OR CARRIAGE DRIVE.

The robe is of light Pomona green glacé, and has three flounces, each figured with a flowered design on a broad band of white. The basque of the corsage and the bretelles are figured with the same pattern on a smaller scale. The sleeves consist of one large puff and two trills, but from the arm-hole to some distance below the shoulder, they fit closely to the arms. The frills are edged with a bordering like that on the other parts of the dress. The under sleeves are formed of two falls of Alençon, and the collar is of the same lace. The bonnet is of very fine Leghorn, and is ornamented one side with a bouquet of China lilies with their foliage. The bavolet or curtain is of Leghorn, set on in large plaits, and edged with Vandyke Maltese lace. The under trimming of the bonnet consists of ruches of tulle intermingled with crape foliage.

Dress of lilac silk with three flounces, each edged with a pattern consisting of bouquets of roses on a ground of white terry velvet. This border is finished by a row of lilac silk fringe, the whole being woven in with the flounces. The same design is repeated in the trimming of the corsage. The sleeves, which are loose at the ends, and slit up in front of the arm, are edged with bordering as broad as that on the flounces, and finished in the same style with lilac fringe. The collar is of worked muslin, and the under sleeves are formed of puffs of clear Swiss muslin, the fulness confined on bands finished by full frills of muslin work. The bonnet consists of bands of Leghorn and of French chip disposed alternately, and it is trimmed with bouquets of lilac convolvulus at each side. The inside trimming consists of the same flowers intermingled with blonde.

OPERA, NEW MUSIC, ETC.

At her Majesty's Theatre, Piccolomini has appeared in a new department—has changed from the grave to the lighter school of the lyric art. If her success in delineating the tenderness and pathos embodied in the character of "La Traviata" was unequivocal and remarkable, it was certainly not less so in the sprightly and dashing character of the "Figlia del Reggimento," in which she has now, for the first time, made her appearance.

This lady possesses the true artist-power of sinking all individuality, and identifying herself completely with the character which she represents; and those who had been moved almost to tears by the deep and passionate tenderness of her acting in the *opera seria*, found it difficult to believe that the same lady stood before them in the person of the gay and laughter-loving "Daughter of the Regiment."

Her acting of the part was no less charming than her rendering of the music was exquisite. The childish gaiety of the character was delightfully sustained, and with a vein of inexpressible archness throughout; while there was something quite irresistible in the saucy, yet perfectly elegant air, with which she carried off the military swagger of the "Soldier's pet," whose chosen music is the drum and fife, and whose model of graceful movement is the march.

Her execution of the music elicited repeated encores, especially in the "Casseuse à d'ice," the "Evviva la Patria," and the finale. Enthusiastic applause accompanied the whole performance, and she was summoned before the curtain at the end of each act. Indeed her success was something far beyond the common range; the enthusiasm of the public being aroused to a degree seldom witnessed. Billeotti and Calzolari supported her most admirably in the characters of Sulpizio and Tonio. Madame Borgaro made a feature of the trifling part of the Marchesa, and the general execution of the opera was most satisfactory. The house was one of the fullest of the season.

At the Royal Italian Opera, the ever charming "Barber of Seville" has been revived, with Madame Bosio as Rosina; Ronconi, as Figaro; Tagliafico, as Doctor Bartolo; Formes as Basilio; and Mario, as Count Almaviva.

The music of the part of Rosina is written for a mezzo soprano, and many passages had therefore to undergo considerable transposition in order to be adapted to the voice of Madame Bosio, which is a pure soprano; but if this was at all drawback, it was more than compensated by the exquisite manner in which the music was rendered by this accomplished vocalist. Her brilliancy of execution in the "Una voce" is wonderful, and almost above praise. A novel feature in Madame Bosio's Rosina was her introduction in the scene of the Music Lesson of the "polka varié" from Alary's opera of the "Tre Nozze," and her execution of this well-known Casino-like melody charmed the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The success of Madame Gassier's waltz (which she used to introduce in the same scene) was as nothing compared to that of this polka. Still these are strange facts in the way of vocalisation; and if matters progress as they have begun, singers will not be long content with vocalising waltzes and polkas, but we shall have a whole set of quadrilles "introduced" and sung on these occasions! thus reversing the present process, which is to transform all popular melodies into "dance music."

It is hardly necessary to say, that the sprightly humour and finished vocalisation of Ronconi's Figaro was highly appreciated by the audience, or that Tagliafico's Bartolo was as effective as ludicrous pomposity could make it; while the execution of the concerted music was worthy of the eminent artists to whom it was intrusted. We cannot pass the Basilio of Herr Formes without remark, for it was a masterpiece; and the effect of his magnificent bass in the concerted music was strikingly grand. The Almaviva of Mario, has an established and even traditional reputation, to which praise can add little, and from which criticism could hardly detract. His performance of it on this occasion was one of his happiest efforts.

Madame Jenny Goldschmidt-Lind has given her "farewell concert," and did it seem certain that this will have been her "last appearance" in England, we certainly should not let the occasion go by without something more than a passing tribute to the merits and genius of this most charming lady and most unequalled vocalist. But although this was to be the "last concert" given by herself "in England," it is not declared that she may not sing again at concerts given by others, and we sincerely trust that this treat may be yet reserved for the public. We can only add, that at the concert in question Madame Goldschmidt sang as delightfully as ever, while the enthusiasm of her audience was such as perhaps she alone has ever been able to arouse.

We were present at the concert given at the Crystal Palace on Friday week. The attendance, in spite of the excessive heat of the weather, was very large. The programme was attractive and well varied, and the audience showed their appreciation of it by hearty cheers.

The *Gift of Song*, ballad, composed by Venie Medhurst. (Chappel.) *Deep in the Forest*, ballad, the music composed and affectionately dedicated to her sister, by Venie Medhurst. (Chappel.) The wrappers of these ballads are embossed in the style of the envelopes of valentines and professed love letters, the titles being printed in gold, so that altogether they have an elegant and affection-inspiring appearance. The "Gift of Song," which is sung by Madam Newton Frodham, is a gracefully written Sicilienne; "Deep in the Forest," is a ballad in G-B time of a more simple character. The airs of both these songs are very pleasing, and are also very skilfully treated.

The *Alliance Polka*—by William Levey. (Wiseheart and Son, Dublin.) It would be difficult to criticise a polka in detail, but fortunately it is not desirable to do so. All we have to say about the one before us is, that it is the prettiest we have met with for some years, and that in the midst of so many polkas which are common-place, and by no means original, this one is decidedly original, and by no means common-place. We may add that it is brilliantly "illustrated," but the great merit is in the polka itself. There is an error in the first bar of the second line of the third page, which the engraver might as well rectify.

CONFESSION OF PALMER.

At the ordinary meeting of the visiting justices of Stafford Jail, on Thursday week, the Rev. Mr. Goodacre, the chaplain of the prison, presented a report respecting his interview with the late convict, William Palmer. The report is made up of extracts from the diary of the reverend gentleman. No order has been given respecting the publishing of it. We understand that the chaplain found Palmer not unfrequently suffering intense mental agony. This was particularly the case on the Thursday morning previous to his execution. The reverend gentleman gave him the best advice he could, showing the distinction between private sins and public crimes, and pointing out that the latter demanded a contrition before man. Palmer seemed to feel the force of the chaplain's remarks, and made use of the remarkable words—"If it is necessary for my soul's sake to confess this murder, I ought also to confess the others;" adding, after a short pause, "I mean, my wife and my brother." He then threw himself on the floor in the cell, and buried his face in the clothes. The chaplain stroved to ask him whether he was guilty of the murder of his wife? Palmer made no reply. The reverend gentleman then asked him whether he was guilty of the murder of his brother? A significant silence again betokened the prisoner's guilt; and when the chaplain could not forbear uttering the ejaculatory prayer—"The Lord have mercy on you!" he responded with a deep sigh. He shortly afterwards somewhat rallied, and evidently calling to mind what had passed, observed to the chaplain that he must not take advantage of what he had said, for he had neither denied nor admitted his guilt. An application has been made to the chaplain for permission to publish the report, or some of the extracts.

The interest taken in this remarkable case appears to have very far from subsided in the neighbourhood where the crime was committed. A number of strangers almost daily visit Rugeley, and the late residence of the prisoner, that of his mother, and the grave of poor Cook, are the chief objects of attention. Two yew trees mark the spot where he the mouldering remains of the murdered man, and they have been so stripped of their branches by curious visitors, that the parish officers have issued a notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any person detected in committing damage. On Monday and Tuesday there were actually special trains for Rugeley from the Potteries, and what is called the "black country," for the express purpose of enabling persons to visit the scenes of the murder.

Palmer's house is still unoccupied, and there appears to be very little chance of a tenant being obtained for it. It belongs to the Earl of Lichfield, and it is said his Lordship contemplates having it pulled down.

MURDER AT MANCHESTER.

TWO BROTHERS, named Andrew and James Bracken, were brought before the city magistrates at Manchester on Monday charged with killing William Bates, a mechanic, on Saturday evening last. The deceased was stated to be about forty years of age, and to have recently come to Manchester from Rochdale in search of employment.

Evidence was given to the effect that the prisoners and the deceased were seen fighting near a beer-shop. Andrew Bracken knocked the deceased down, the other prisoner kicked him on the head; Andrew afterwards joined in the kicking, which ended in the unfortunate man's death. A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against the prisoners.

THE ILKLEY MURDER.

It has already been stated in the "Illustrated Times" that a man, named George Holmes, a farm labourer, is detained in custody, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mrs. McKnight at Ilkley. Holmes at present stands committed, on very clear evidence, for trial at the ensuing Yorkshire Assizes, on the charge of robbing a young girl. It seems that on Friday, the 20th of June, four days after the murder of Mrs. McKnight, Martha Ashby, aged fourteen years, residing at Ilkley, was proceeding from Ilkley to Burley on foot, about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon. When near the Ben Rhydding lodge the prisoner overtook and entered into conversation with her. Having walked about a mile on the road together, the prisoner asked her if she had any money; to which she replied that she did not carry money with her when passing along the road. Prisoner then said he would kiss her, and afterwards drew her up a bye-lane, or occupation road, between Mount Stead and the toll-bar. She attempted to scream, and he knocked her down, placed one hand over her mouth, and with the other grasped her throat, until she became insensible. How long she remained in a state of unconsciousness she could not tell, but when she recovered prisoner let her get up, and he then ran away across some fields. She then found that her pocket had been turned inside out, and the contents, 1s. 6d. in silver, and 6d. in copper, gone. She hastened to the toll-bar, told the keeper of the outrage committed upon her, and Holmes was taken into custody the same evening.

Certain suspicions arose in the course of the cross-examination in this case, which tended to implicate the prisoner in the Ilkley murder. It was clearly proved that he had been seen in the vicinity of the Cow Pastures about the time of the lady's murder. In answer to several questions on this point, the prisoner first positively swore that he was in Bradford on that day; he afterwards corrected himself, and acknowledged that he was near Ilkley; but he did not further criminate himself. A man, who has worked with Holmes, stated that he saw him in the Cow Pastures at Ilkley on the day of the death of Mrs. McKnight, and that, when he approached him, the prisoner turned away his head to avoid being recognised. Mrs. McKnight, before she left Ben Rhydding that morning, had received several letters, which she placed in her dress pocket. After her body had been discovered, and after Holmes had been seen proceeding towards Ben Rhydding the envelopes of those letters were found scattered upon the footpath. The chain of evidence is far from being complete, but these circumstances have some little weight. In the meantime, it is as well to suppress some other particulars. The detective officer sent from London to investigate the case has left in search of a gang of gipsies, who were near that town on the day of the murder.

THE MURDERS AT MELTON MOWBRAY.

THE "demourner" of Brown, the supposed murderer of the toll-keeper near Melton, has already come in for its share of attention. We are told that it has been anything but that of a man charged with the awful crime of murder. Not only is he callous in the highest degree, but he has even affected to be very humorous, scarcely any of the officers having gone to his cell without hearing him pass some jokes either as to himself or about their personal appearance. He seems very fond of talking about the wonderful things he saw in Van Diemen's Land. Although his appearance and some of his remarks would make one at first sight suppose he was not quite sharp, he is really possessed of a vast amount of shrewdness, and, for a man in his station, his keen sense of penetration is very remarkable. It is not true, as is generally reported, that the murdered man gave evidence against the prisoner which caused him to be transported. A long career of crime and dissipation seems to have familiarised him with vice in every form, and to have rendered him utterly insensible to all the ordinary emotions of humanity, and completely reckless about what became of him. On the day before the murder he went to the house of a man named Burbridge, eighty-two years old, who lived with a wife about the same age. He pretended to know him, joked with the old woman, and asked very particularly whether they lived alone, and about other things. He had ascertained they were independent, and it is probable that, had he not murdered the toll-gate keeper, he would have made an attempt upon Burbridge.

The examination concluded on Thursday evening week, when the prisoner was called upon to make his statement. He most positively denied that he committed the offence, but admitted having had some conversation with Edward Woodcock, at the Thorpe toll-gate, on Tuesday, the 17th of June, two days prior to the commission of the murder. On Wednesday night, the 18th of June, about seven o'clock, he said that he passed through the bar near to Waltham, on his way to Nottingham, at which town he slept. At a short distance through the bar he met a man, to whom he gave the clothes (which had been produced and identified as having been the prisoner's) and a shilling. After getting up in the morning, at Nottingham, he proceeded to his sister's residence there, and the same afternoon left for Leeds. The magistrates committed him for trial at the Leicester Assizes.

ROBBERY AND MURDER IN ST. GILES'S.

MR. SAMUEL STOCKER, a well known hydraulic engineer, of Arthur Street, St. Giles's, went out on Friday evening to receive some money, and on Saturday morning, at four o'clock, was seen by two young men, named Evans, engaged in a fight with two costermongers, defending himself with a stick, which he broke over the head of one of his assailants. The other dealt a tremendous blow at the deceased, when he was rendered perfectly insensible. The two villains exclaimed, "We have given him enough," and ran away. The young men endeavoured to help him up, but were unable to do so. In a few minutes two other costermongers and a woman came out of Church Lane, St. Giles's, into Arthur Street, seized Stocker, dragged him to his own door, deliberately rifled his pockets, and then ran down Church Lane, St. Giles's. The unfortunate man was immediately placed under medical care, but gradually sank and expired. An inquest was held at which the facts above stated were elicited. The inquest was adjourned. The villains who committed the assault have not yet been apprehended.

STABBING AT LIVERPOOL.—Two serious cases of stabbing have occurred at Liverpool. In the first case, some sailors having quarrelled, one, named Adams, drew a sheath knife, and stabbed another, named Hinks, so severely that his recovery is doubtful. Adams is in custody. A sailor is the culprit in the second case. A man, named Mitchell, was breaking up some iron plates just before his house, when a sailor came along, and twisted Mitchell with the small thought he displayed. High words ensued, followed by a fight, and, after the exchange of a few blows, Mitchell fell, stabbed in the heart. The sailor escaped.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A LUNATIC.

MR. CHARLES SNAPE, the medical officer of the Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum, who stands charged with causing the death of a lunatic named Dolly, by administering a shower-bath of half an hour's duration, appeared at Bow Street on Monday for further examination.

Mr. F. W. Smith, civil engineer, stated that he made an examination of a shower-bath at the Wandsworth Asylum. The box in which the patient stood was enclosed with wood paneling and fastened with an iron bar, and had no opening to serve the purpose of a window. The quantity of water that would pass through in twenty-eight minutes would be six gallons, which would somewhat vary in the rate of discharge.

Dr. Hugh Welch Dimond, a doctor at the Wandsworth Lunatic Asylum for eight or ten years, Dr. Snape had held the same office in the male department for a period of about a year longer. The deceased (Dolly) was not exactly a violent patient, but excited and foolish. His health was generally good. Witness first heard of Dolly's death from Mr. Snape at about eleven o'clock on the 9th of April. Mr. Snape complained that Dolly had struck him "a good sharp blow," and went on to state that he had ordered him a shower-bath for half an hour, and that he came out not much the worse for it, but that he died directly after. Witness inquired how he came to give Dolly a shower-bath for such a lengthened period. He replied, "I never did so before." Witness suggested that if the defendant could avoid an inquest, it would be well to do so. At that time he did not know that an emetic had been administered after the deceased had come out of the bath. It was a rule of the institution to communicate with the chairman in all cases of sudden death. Witness said, "In all probability the man died of disease of the heart." A post-mortem examination was spoken of, and witness agreed to be present if one should be decided upon. The examination was subsequently made by witness's son, in presence of witness and Dr. Snape. There was nothing in the state of the brain to account for death. The spinal cord (witness continued) was examined, and I asked healthy. Mr. Snape said, "There is evident disease of the heart." I said that I saw none. He replied, "It is larger than it ought to be." I said, for a man of his years it was much what I should have expected to see. There was a little thickening of the semi-lunar valve of the aorta, also a small substance about the size of a wheat grain at the base of the tendinous cord. There was nothing in the condition of the heart, notwithstanding these appearances, to denote disease. There was nothing unusual in any other part of the body. Mr. Snape left the dead-house with me. He said, "I suppose we may safely say that the man died of disease of the heart." I replied, "In my opinion there was nothing there to shorten a man's life." This took place the day after Dolly's death (the 10th of April), and the inquest was held on the following Saturday, the 12th. On that day Mr. Snape came to me. He said the inquest was about to take place that afternoon. I cannot remember his exact words, but he said something about the heart, and expressed a wish that I should attend the inquest. I said, "Now do you not think that if the man had not had the shower-bath and emetic afterwards he would be alive now?" He replied, "I cannot say that." I said, "That's my belief," and we parted. I did not go to the inquest. On the following Monday I asked my son to fetch the heart from the dead-house. I made a more careful examination of it, which confirmed me in my opinion that there was no disease there to cause a man's death. I placed the heart in the jar, and the same evening took it to the dead-house, but found that the body had been buried. I took the heart back to my surgery.

The next morning, having an appointment with Mr. Waterhouse and another medical gentleman, I was advised to show the heart to Mr. Paget and Mr. Hancock, the surgeon of Charing Cross Hospital. I showed the heart to both these gentlemen. The heart remained in my surgery till Saturday, the 19th. At about nine o'clock that evening I smelt something very offensive, and looked to the morsetrap to see if there was a dead mouse there. Finding, however, that it proceeded from the heart, I rolled it into the ashes under the fire grate and burnt it. I attribute the death of the deceased to the treatment he received on the day of his death—to the shower-bath and emetic.

Mr. Warren Hastings Dimond corroborated this evidence. Mr. James Paget, surgeon, said—I remember Dr. Dimond's having submitted a heart to me for examination in April last. I noticed a slight thickening of the valves of the aorta, which is not an unusual thing in persons of the age of Dolly, the deceased. There was nothing, so far as I had an opportunity of observing, to account for death. I do not know what might be the effect of the bath and emetic upon excited lunatics, but in the case of an ordinary man of sixty-five, I should think such treatment likely to prove fatal. The latter emetic following a shower-bath would considerably increase the danger. This would be so whether vomiting took place or not.

Mr. Henry Hancock, surgeon to Charing Cross Hospital, examined—I remember a heart being submitted to me for examination by Dr. Dimond, and saw nothing about it to account for death. The thickening appearances were not uncommon in a person of sixty-five. Having had no experience of the treatment of lunatics, I am inclined to make the reservation expressed by Mr. Paget, but there was nothing else to account for death. I think a shower-bath of twenty-eight minutes and a subsequent emetic would be fatal to any ordinary person, most probably.

Dr. Elliott examined—In my judgment the long continued shower-bath and the dose of emetic caused the patient's death. In arriving at that conclusion, I have considered that the man was a lunatic. No doubt a highly excited lunatic would bear more than a patient who was not excited. But if he went into the bath quietly, and remained quiet, the effect would be the same as upon a sane person, I imagine.

Mr. Clifton intimated that he should reserve his client's defence for the trial. It was Mr. Snape's wish from the onset that the case should be fully inquired into, and therefore he should not oppose the proposition to send the matter before a jury.

The defendant was then committed for trial at the next Old Bailey sessions, bail being accepted.

THE MURDER AT SPONDON.—No positive information respecting the crime was elicited, and the inquiry is again adjourned. Two Irishmen and a sailor, who were in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the murder, have been discharged, no further evidence having been obtained against them. A woman, named Susan Caroline Williamson, is, however, still detained on the charge. A communication has been received from the Home Office authorising a Government reward of £100 in addition to that offered by the inhabitants. Sir George Grey will advise the grant of a free pardon to any accomplice, not being actually the murderer, who shall give such information as shall lead to a conviction.

POLICE.

IN addition to reporting merely a few of the many interesting police cases that occur during the week, we contemplate presenting our readers with a *review* of all the more striking proceedings in our police-courts, accompanying this by such observations as may be suggested by any remarkable cases. With the exception of a few extraordinary instances, the decisions of our magistrates, and the law they administer, usually escape that criticism which is not unfrequently the due of both. At the same time, the cases themselves afford by no means a despicable insight into our social system and the working of our laws for the repression of crime. The hitherto column of police reports might, in fact, be appropriately entitled "Moral Health of London during the week."

It is impossible for any one whose attention has once been called to the subject, to avoid being struck with the peculiarities exhibited by these reports in almost any newspaper that may be taken in hand. Thus, during the past few days, we find James Simpson charged at Marlborough Street with a desperate garrotte robbery in Rupert Street, Haymarket. For this offence Simpson was remanded upon evidence describing him as a "notorious garrotte robber." How a fellow known to the police to be in the habit of committing offences, any one of which if proved would justly subject him either to transportation for life or capital punishment (not according to the crime, but just as the victim happened to survive or not), can be allowed to prowl about our thoroughfares for the purpose of robbing and cruelly treating people who carry watches, is one of the latest mysteries of our police system.

Another point is none the less remarkable for its constant recurrence. How is it that biting, kicking, beating with blunt weapons, and violent assaults in general, are regarded with more lenity than petty larceny? Why should the distinction between offences against the person and those against property result in rendering the former only venial upon payment of a fine? At the Thames Police Court, John Fennell was stated to have been amusing himself in a public thoroughfare, by shouting and offering to fight the passers-by. On being remonstrated with by 27 H, he knocked the officer down, and bit a piece out of his arm. In the struggle which ensued the policeman was repeatedly kicked. For this little ebullition of gniety, John Fennell was fined 10s. by Mr. Elliott!

Alfred Palmer, a livery-stable keeper, was irritated by his vehicle being passed on the road from Hampton races by another drawn by a superior animal, and containing Mr. and Mrs. Smith and a friend. To prevent Mr. Smith's animal from again committing such an act of rudeness as out-trotting his inferiors, Alfred Palmer drives his wheel over the poor brute's feet, grazing one and removing a

piece of skin the size of a crown-piece from another. When asked for his address he swears horribly, and wishes his fist into the respective eyes of Mr. Smith and his friend. He is fined 50s. for each assault. Henry Noble, however, who picks a pocket of a landlady, receives six weeks hard labour, from a facetious Alderman, who passes sentence in such a pleasant way (thinking of a holiday that it would interpose to a visit to Rome) that the prisoner contemplated making that the reporter's laughter, as the result of the judicial exercises.

We have seen there-fore assaults at the respective prices around thirty shillings. Here is an article at a higher price. A gentleman, whose friend has paid toll for both Waterloo Bridge, attempts to pass along the road, in defiance to wriggling through the iron nuisance which the bridge proprietors have erected as a check upon the possible recovery of their own servants. He is shouted after, but does not choose to return. He is taken into custody by the collector, and as he does not recognise the collector as a civil officer, he resists what he considers an illegal arrest, and strikes his captor. Mr. Alderman, however, corrects his notions of law, and charges three pounds for the lesson. We wonder whether the gentleman might have saved two pounds ten shillings, if John Fennell did, by biting and kicking his opponent!

John Fennell was allowed to give four black eyes at the same price. And how much greater must be the vexation and surprise of Mr. Willis, the proctor of Doctors' Commons, who being hustled and assaulted by Crystal Palace waters, for daring to remove a chair in order to accommodate a lady, but contrary to Crystal Palace rules, gave one of the officials a black eye, and was fined five pounds for this exceedingly small gratification!

At Worship Street, on Monday last, a poor old man, named William Bateman, above sixty years of age, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with attempting to poison himself with oxalic acid. It came out that he did so for fear of being compelled to enter the workhouse. Why is it that our refuge for the aged and destitute, for which we all know to our cost we pay quite sufficient to render it a home and a solace, is in practice so thoroughly detestable that hundreds daily starve, languish, and die in penury, and even death itself, rather than avail themselves of its advantages?

It inspired a few days since in the House of Commons, in answer by the Home-Secretary to a question, that Foschini, who so desperately wounded four constables in Rupert Street, has escaped to a country with which we have no treaty of extradition. Let us hope this will prove a wholesome lesson to our much and most injudiciously bepraised detectives to remember the whole abuse about the bird in the hand. It seems that the culprit escaped just as the reward offered was about to be cashed, after a highly suspicious paragraph, which went the round of the papers, and certainly appeared to have been written under police inspiration, and which, although it intimated that his "retreat" was so narrowly watched that he could not stir, recommended an increased pecuniary incentive as a certain mode of procuring his capture. This system of rewards leads greatly to the escape of offenders. Our belief is, that criminals would be captured more quickly, if not more frequently, by the force, provided its members were not permitted to participate in pecuniary rewards offered by the Government. We commend this suggestion to the Home-Secretary.

Meanwhile, our readers will do well to bear in mind that some sympathy may eventually prove to have been based upon the sufferers from his acts. Upon the general reputation of the house in Rupert Street, which still suggests an elucidation of the mystery which still clings to this affair. As to the absurd suggestion (excited by the sudden fatality of the wounded man) after an interview with Mr. Mazzini) that the affair sprang from a political motive, we throw that aside at once in favour of the more rational supposition that the impending disclosures would cast an irreparable stain upon the fair fame of foreign refugees in general, and Italians especially. Does it not seem probable that Foschini, suffered to leave this den only in company of the water as his escort, and after unsuccessfully endeavouring to escape from his guard, in a last frantic effort struck wildly around with his stiletto, and left his antagonists without so much as the shadow of a plausible tale to account for the outrage?

POLICE AND CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRICES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. John Wills, a proctor, residing at 5, Great Charter Lane, Doctors' Commons, was summoned to the Lambeth police-court, on Saturday, on a charge of assaulting William W. Adams, a waiter at the Crystal Palace. The complainant said:—He was employed on Wednesday last, the day of the Queen's visit to the Crystal Palace, and was instructed not to allow the chairs to be removed from the tables which were set out for refreshment. The defendant came up, and was about to carry off the chairs, when complainant said he could not allow him to do so. The defendant, however, insisted on taking them away, and when he took hold of one of the chairs to prevent him, the defendant struck him on the eye with an open-hand, which he had in his hand. Complainant had a severe blow on the nose. In reply to the charge, the defendant said:—The fact was, that since Mr. St. John had been the Crystal Palace, he monopolised everything, so that the only seats left for the visitors were the heavy benches. On this occasion, he wanted some chairs, and he took them away from the refreshment tables, after giving a gratuity to the waiter. While going towards his party, he was surrounded by no fewer than four waiters, who pushed him about, so much that he only retired in self-defence when he struck the complainant. If he had recoiled at the time and he had an open-hand in his hand, he would not have struck the complainant with it. The Magistrate was satisfied that the defendant should have conducted himself as a waiter. It was important, in a place conducted with such a form as the Crystal Palace undoubtedly was, that conduct of the defendant should be prevented, and the penalty of imprisonment for one month. The fine was at once paid.

DEATH OF A DOG.—William Windley, a well-dressed, elderly man, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Alderman, of the Royal Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, with the following act of barbarity towards a dog. Mr. Alderman stated that, on the evening of the eighth inst., he had been taken hold of a small and handsome dog by the name of the dog, and forced into its right eye a piece of wire, which entered the head to the extent of three inches. The cries of the dog were pitiable in the extreme. The defendant ran away, and a gentleman who had been directly afterwards. These facts having been proved, the defendant was called upon for his defence, and he said that he was quite an accident. He threw the wire at the dog, and did not mean to hurt it, but the wire struck its eye,

and ran into it. Mr. Long fined the boy 40s., and in default of payment a month's imprisonment. He also fined him, upon the application of Mr. Forster, 15s. for the value of the dog, or one month's further imprisonment.

DISTURBANCE AT MOOREFIELD'S CHAPEL.—On Sunday, Cardinal Wiseman preached at St. Mark's Chapel, Moorefields, and a large congregation was attracted. A man named Edward Charles Dyer, respectfully connected with the grave-diggers, who sat near the pulpit, drew from his pocket a Testament, and after referring to it, exclaimed in an audible voice, at some point in the Cardinal's sermon:—"That is a great lie; you are the Son of Whore of Babylon!" This interruption caused great confusion among the congregation, and resulted in the suspension of the service until he was secured and removed from the chapel. He made no resistance, but at the station he showed some anxiety for the safety of a paper containing a number of entries upon religious matters. He had walked from Chertsey during Saturday night.

The prisoner, on being charged at Guildhall on Monday, said he could give no reason for his conduct, but that he could not command himself. He had been ill, and much harassed and disappointed in his endeavours to get employment in the Church as a lay missionary.

The officer said, from what the prisoner told him it appeared he had been trying for the last three months to obtain the appointment of a lay missionary preacher.

Ultimately the prisoner gave the name of a merchant in the City, who attended, and at the suggestion of Alderman Carden, undertook to send him to his family.

CRUEL DECEPTION.—A benevolent-looking lady, the proprietress of a boarding-house in Finchbury Square, solicited the advice of the Magistrate at Worship Street, on Monday, under the following circumstances.

Applicant stated that about three weeks ago a Hindu woman was brought to her house as an attendant upon a family that had just arrived from Calcutta. After the first week of their sojourn, the gentleman and his family rather abruptly vacated their apartments, leaving the ayah (nurse) under her husband's charge, but turning her over with a letter addressed to the secretary of an institution, which he assured her had been recently established for the reception of such persons until opportunity presented itself for sending them back to their country. She was unable to obtain any clue to the person to whom the letter was addressed, and she had since ascertained that there was no such establishment in existence. She was not in a condition to undertake the ayah's maintenance, though she felt reluctant to turn into the street a destitute stranger, unacquainted with the language and usages of this country. The applicant added that she had forwarded a communication to an address in the City, at which the woman's late master had informed her he would always be found; but her letter had been returned through the Post Office, with the official endorsement—"Not known." The ayah was a married woman, with a family of young children in India.

The Magistrate directed the warrant officer to afford the lady every assistance in her efforts to relieve herself of such a burden; but in case of failure, he could only recommend her to submit the matter to the authorities of the parish in which the deception had taken place.

A GREEK PICKPOCKET.—Michele Michale was charged before Sir Robert Carden with picking a gentleman's pocket. Michele intimated that "he was formerly a Greek, but that he had been brought up in Rome from his childhood." An interpreter was employed to explain the evidence to him. The case was clear. After the evidence had been heard, the prisoner said to the interpreter, "I tell his Lordship that I'll go to Rome at once." The interpreter having communicated with Sir Robert Carden, "His Lordship will be very glad to hear that you are going to Rome; but he says that you cannot go till you have been hard worked in Holloway for six weeks upon bread and water." (Laughter.) The prisoner: "I tell him I'd rather go to Italy at once, and I won't go to Holloway." The interpreter: "His Lordship says he is distressed that you shall not pick any more pockets in the streets of London for six weeks, at any rate." The prisoner: "I'll him there is no justice in this rascally place at all, and that I'll say so everywhere I go." The prisoner was then committed as a rogue and vagabond.

SINGULAR AFFAIR.—A few days ago, a Turk in full military costume, who gave his name Daniel Janssen Benhoulich, complained, at the Westminster Police Court, that the Comte de Guise, a French officer, had endeavoured to invite him to fight a duel. The complaint was founded upon a series of letters addressed to the complainant by the Count, in the course of which he said, "If you were a military man, you would know what answer you should give to this letter; I am waiting for it;" and in another, "If I were to avenge myself other than bodily, I would kill you like a dog." The Magistrate, looking at the general tenor of the letters, and particularly at the passages quoted above, issued a warrant against the Count, who was apprehended at his lodgings in Soho Square. On his being brought before the Police Court, Mr. Arnold was presiding, when the complainant drew a pocket from his bosom with a large nail driven through the centre, and having intimated that that was the recognized mode of daily signing and sealing the last will and declaration of a man who was on the eve of "going out," and assured the worthy Magistrate that he had just taken it down from the wall, to which it had been fastened by the nail, proceeded to unfold and read extracts from it. It contained, besides copies of the passages above quoted, a long debtor's and creditor's account between himself and the Count, and some expressions said to be literal copies of words contained in letters which were maternally calculated to detract from the fair fame of the Comte. He was confined in his evidence to the hostile letters, those of a more tender character forming no portion of the inquiry.

Mr. Lawson, the Count's advocate, did not deny that the Count had used the expressions complained of. He said that his client had been an officer in the French army, who had espoused the cause of the Hungarians, in consequence of which his property had been confiscated by the Austrians, and was now, instead of living a life of idleness, attention to a miserable house in the city, to one of the principles of which the complainant had written a letter, charging him with the grossest immorality and dishonesty. Not content with this, he had grossly attacked the reputation of his lady, and had been bold enough to invent a series of expressions said to have been written by her, to which she was a perfect stranger. He had, moreover, in his letter to the Count, used the language, "Dog as you are, come to me when you please. I'll have you swept from my presence as dust."

The Magistrate thought the greater amount of provocation proved, the greater the chance of there being a breach of the peace, and ordered the defendant to find bail, which he immediately did.

Mr. Lawson then requested a warrant against Benhoulich for endeavouring to extort money from the Count, by threatening to publish certain matters connected with him. He grounded his complaint upon two letters produced—one addressed to the Countess, and the other to her husband. The first demanded six guineas of the lady, and when her husband wrote to say that he (Benhoulich) must prove to him that he had a right to claim the money of his wife, Benhoulich wrote in reply that he waited with impatience the result of an arranged interview upon the subject, as he had been preparing translations of documents in his possession, which, if the interview did not turn out as he wished, he would put in the public press.

The Magistrate issued a warrant, which was executed forthwith, and the Count and Benhoulich having changed place, the letters were put in evidence.

The Magistrate said he considered it his duty to send this case before another tribunal.

Benhoulich, who is evidently a very intelligent man, read due a book of certificates of high character as a military aid, and again requested the worthy Magistrate to read letters on the table, which would show that he had been guilty of the intention ascribed. England was a free country, with a free press, and therefore he had a right to publish the letters to the world.

The Magistrate observed that that was just the rock he split upon, for he was not justified in publishing them, nor in their attempt to publish them to obtain money.

Defendant was ordered to find bail to answer the charge at the Central Criminal Court, and remanded until he procured it. Mr. Lawson expressed his intention of also exhibiting an indictment against defendant for libel.

EMPLOYMENT.—At Folkestone, last week, a young Frenchman, named Auguste Baster, manager of the Pavilion Hotel, absconded, taking with him a sum of nearly £1,000, unaccountably in bank notes and bills of exchange, which had been left in his keeping for security by a foreign gentleman staying at the Hotel. Telegraphic messages were immediately despatched to various parts, and at the Union Club House, Dover, Baster was apprehended. Nearly the whole of the missing property was discovered upon him. The prisoner is a sharp, intelligent fellow, 25 years of age, speaks English well, and is very gentlemanly in his manners.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

The favourable nature of the returns of the Bank of England, and the reduction of the minimum rate of discount to 4½ per cent, added to the prospect of immense importations of bullion, have had a very favourable influence upon the market for all national securities, and prices generally have advanced to some extent. The payment of another instalment of £1,000,000, in account of the Bank, has been easily met, and there is a very large supply of money in the discount market, considerably in excess of the amount of paper. The unfunded debt is very firm, and prices are still advancing. The imports of bullion have been about £100,000 from Mexico, £100,000 from India, £100,000 from the United States, and £100,000 from other quarters. About £1,000,000 has come into the Bank.

The 3 per cent Consols, ex div., have been done at 93½. The 4 per cent, 94½. The 5 per cent, 96½. The 6 per cent, 98½. The 7 per cent, 100½. The 8 per cent, 102½. The 9 per cent, 104½. The 10 per cent, 106½. The 11 per cent, 108½. The 12 per cent, 110½. The 13 per cent, 112½. The 14 per cent, 114½. The 15 per cent, 116½. The 16 per cent, 118½. The 17 per cent, 120½. The 18 per cent, 122½. The 19 per cent, 124½. The 20 per cent, 126½. The 21 per cent, 128½. The 22 per cent, 130½. The 23 per cent, 132½. The 24 per cent, 134½. The 25 per cent, 136½. The 26 per cent, 138½. The 27 per cent, 140½. The 28 per cent, 142½. The 29 per cent, 144½. The 30 per cent, 146½. The 31 per cent, 148½. The 32 per cent, 150½. The 33 per cent, 152½. The 34 per cent, 154½. The 35 per cent, 156½. The 36 per cent, 158½. The 37 per cent, 160½. The 38 per cent, 162½. The 39 per cent, 164½. The 40 per cent, 166½. The 41 per cent, 168½. The 42 per cent, 170½. The 43 per cent, 172½. The 44 per cent, 174½. 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MILLS'S CORRECT WATCHES are unequalled for durability, accuracy of performance, and low prices. All are warranted, and put in order, free, for one year. Gold Watches, cylinder movements, jewelled, gold dial. £4 10 0
Ditto, ditto (superior quality). £5 10 0 to £10 10 0
Ditto, patent lever escapements. 6 10 0 to 10 10 0
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An extensive stock of Fine Gold Guards and Alberts, Diamond, and other Rings, Bracelets, &c. &c. all of the newest style. An Illustrated Book of Designs, with prices, sent gratis. Any of the above sent free on receiving Post Office orders, payable to H. MILLS, 121, Oxford Street, London.

WATCH MANUFACTORY, 33, Ludgate Hill.
London. Established 1749. J. W. BROWN, manufacturer of Gold and Silver Watches of every description, construction, and pattern, from two to sixty guineas each. A new pamphlet of sketches and prices sent free on application. A two years' warranty given on every watch, and sent (carriage paid) to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the Kingdom, upon receipt of post office or bankers order. Gold, Silver, and Old Watches taken in exchange.

SILVER WATCHES, £2 2s., £2 15s., to £5.
Highly finished movements, jewelled, &c., with all the recent improvements. Patent detached lever movements, jewelled, gold or engine-turned cases, £5 6s., £5 8s., £10 10s., £12 12s., £14 14s., to 60 guineas.—J. W. BROWN, 33, Ludgate Hill.

GOLD WATCHES, £3 15s., £5 5s., to £15 15s.
Horizontal movements, jewelled with all the recent improvements. Patent detached lever movements, jewelled, gold or engine-turned cases, £5 6s., £5 8s., £10 10s., £12 12s., £14 14s., to 60 guineas.—J. W. BROWN, 33, Ludgate Hill.

MOORE'S LEVER WATCHES, made on the premises, £3 6s., £2 7s., Gold do., £10 Gold Horizontal, £10 10s., Silver do., £10 10s., 10s. 10s. Churchward, London, warranted. 37, Holborn Hill. Established 1833. Brief Gold of the Lever Watch, gratis.

CHUBB'S LOCKS.—Fire-proof Safes, Cash and Iron Boxes. Complete lists of sizes and prices may be had on application. CHUBB and SOUS, 57, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 28, Lord Street, Liverpool; 16, Market Street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR has now completely superseded Eau de Cologne as a tonic and refreshing lotion, reviving perfume for crowded places, and powerful disinfectant. Price 1s. 2s. 6d., and 5s. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists; and by E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, and at the Perfume Fountains, Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

EAU DE VIE.—Decidedly more pure in its composition, more agreeable in its use, and more salutary in its effects, than Cognac brandy at double the price. Imperial gallon, 16s.; in French bottles, 34s. per dozen, bottles included; securely packed in a case for the country, 35s.—HENRY BARR and Co., Old Farnival's Distillery, Holborn.

GRAY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS NATURAL COLOUR. Neuritis and Rheumatism cured by the Patent Galvanic Combs, Hair and Flesh Brushes. Illustrated Pamphlet: "Why Hair becomes Gray, and its Remedies." By F. M. LERRING, 32, Basinghall Street. Gratis, or by Post for four stamps.

HAIR-DYE.—Exhibition Medal and Honourable Mention was awarded to E. F. LANGDALE, for his PREPARATIONS OF THE OXIDE OF AMYL. To our mind, these are the most extraordinary and mysterious hair dyes. Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851. Post free, in cases, 9d., and 6d. The money returned if not satisfactory.—Laboratory, 72, Hatton Garden.

HAIR-DYEING ROOMS, replete with every convenience.—The COLUMBIAN INSTANTANEOUS HAIR-DYE is pronounced by many eminent physicians to be the most harmless and simple in use. It is easily applied, and the effect instantaneous, producing a natural colour, brown or black, without the slightest stain upon the skin. The head of hair dyed in an hour, the whiskers, &c., in 15 minutes. Sold in cases, 6d., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.—UNWIN & ALBERT, 21, Piccadilly, London. Established 25 years. Forwarded on receipt of a post-office order.

IF YOU ARE BALD OR YOUR HAIR IS THIN, pray use ALEX. ROSS'S Cantharides Oil, which causes the hair to grow on bald places, produces luxuriant whiskers, a superior gloss, and removes scurf. Sold at 2s. 6d., forwarded for stamps; carriage free, 12 extra, by ALEX. ROSS, 1, Little Queen Street, High Holborn.

HAIR DESTROYER, 1, Little Queen Street.
High Holborn. Alexander Ross's Depilatory for removing effectually superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands, without the slightest injury to the skin. A R. R. will warrant it not to irritate the flesh in the smallest degree, and the hair to be entirely destroyed. Sold at 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 10s. 6d.; or by post for stamps, carriage free, 8 extra.

HAIR DESTROYER.—Depilatory for removing effectually hair from the Forehead, Neck, Arms, and Hands, without the slightest injury to the skin. A packet forwarded by post for 14 stamps.—Address, W. W. HILL, Perfumery, High Street, Barnstable.

The Successful Results of the last half century have proved, beyond question, that
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the growth, restoration, and improvement of the Human Hair. It prevents loss from falling out or turning gray, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.—Price 2s. 6d. and 7s.; family bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—A NEW LABEL, from Steel, by Messrs. FENKINS, BACON, and Co., which cannot be forged, is now used for the protection of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL. It bears these words in white letters, on a lace-work ground, and their signature in red ink. A. Rowland and Sons.

The Pamphlet, enclosed in the Label or Wrapper, has been rewritten and thoroughly revised; and instead of the cork and seal to the bottle a glass stopper, of the Aikin and Calder Company's Patent, is now used. Sold at 2s. 6d. each, by HARTON GARDNER, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

THE PARIS GLOVE WAREHOUSE,
221, Regent Street.
REAL ALPINE KID GLOVES.
For Ladies and Gentlemen.
No. 1. Ladies' Alpine Kid Gloves, 5s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per dozen.
2. Ladies' and Gentlemen's. 1s. 4d.
3. Ladies' and Gentlemen's. 1s. 4d.
4. Ladies' Paris, the best that can be made. 2s. 3d.
Gentlemen's ditto. 2s. 11d.
Money returned if not approved.
N.B. Sample pair sent free on receipt of Postage Stamps, with two extra for postage.
Address, BARRIN and CAISSE, Regent Street, London.

SOILED CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
at Half Price. Patterns sent free.
Nos. 1, 2, and 3. 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Extra Superfine ditto, 7s. 6d. to 15s. half dozen.
No. 1.—Hemmed Stitched, ditto, 1s. 6d. per dozen.
Very Fine Hemmed Stitched, 7s. 6d. to 15s. half dozen.
Gentlemen's, and Squares, 12s. 6d. to 21s. per dozen.
Patterns Free.—BARRIN and CAISSE, 221, Regent Street, London.

1500 WASHING SILK APRONS,
Bayadere Satin Stripes, 2s. 11d. each. Post free for 39 stamps.
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SUMMER DRESSES.
ANNUAL REDUCTIONS. Patterns sent Free.
Organdi Muslin, Yard Wide. 4d. per yard.
Plain and Printed Balloons, best. 6d.
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FLOUNCED MUSLINS AND BAREGES,
From 5s. 6d. the Robe—18 Yards.
Also there.
MOURNING MUSLINS AND BAREGES,
From 10s. 6d. Half-price per yard.
The New Sea Side Dress of Cambric, Beautiful Chant Borders, 10d. per yard.
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LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.
Ladies Night Dresses, well warranted, 6s. for 12s. 6d.
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Long Cloth Slips, with handsome needlework, 4s. 11d.
Higher quality goods proportionately cheap, and the largest stock in London to select from.
Infants' Braided Cambric Cloaks, 5s. 11d. to 16s. 6d.
Fashionable Circular ditto, lined silk, 21s. 6d.
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Paris Wore Slips, 5s. 11d. and New Crest, to fasten in front, 3s. 11d.; not obtainable elsewhere.
An Illustrated Price List sent free on application. Orders, enclosing a remittance, promptly attended to.
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Patterns sent free.
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French Organdies from 6s. 9d. the Dress of Twelve Yards.
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In every variety, from 2s. 6d. to 2 Guineas.
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THE SPRING DRESSES.—Patterns Post-free.
Finest Swiss Cambrics, 3s. 6d. the Full Dress.
Finest Jaconets. 5s. 6d. do.
Finest Organdies. 7s. 6d. do.
Finest Silk and Wool Fabrics 18s. 6d. do.
Rich French Silks, £1 1s. do.
Rich Flannel Silks, £2 2s. do.
Address to KISS & CO., 243, Regent Street, London.

SPORTING SHIRTS.—200 New Patterns, selected from the most beautiful and novel designs of the season, price 20s., 25s., 30s., 35s., 40s., 45s., 50s., 55s., 60s., 65s., 70s., 75s., 80s., 85s., 90s., 95s., 100s., 110s., 120s., 130s., 140s., 150s., 160s., 170s., 180s., 190s., 200s., 210s., 220s., 230s., 240s., 250s., 260s., 270s., 280s., 290s., 300s., 310s., 320s., 330s., 340s., 350s., 360s., 370s., 380s., 390s., 400s., 410s., 420s., 430s., 440s., 450s., 460s., 470s., 480s., 490s., 500s., 510s., 520s., 530s., 540s., 550s., 560s., 570s., 580s., 590s., 600s., 610s., 620s., 630s., 640s., 650s., 660s., 670s., 680s., 690s., 700s., 710s., 720s., 730s., 740s., 750s., 760s., 770s., 780s., 790s., 800s., 810s., 820s., 830s., 840s., 850s., 860s., 870s., 880s., 890s., 900s., 910s., 920s., 930s., 940s., 950s., 960s., 970s., 980s., 990s., 1000s., 1010s., 1020s., 1030s., 1040s., 1050s., 1060s., 1070s., 1080s., 1090s., 1100s., 1110s., 1120s., 1130s., 1140s., 1150s., 1160s., 1170s., 1180s., 1190s., 1200s., 1210s., 1220s., 1230s., 1240s., 1250s., 1260s., 1270s., 1280s., 1290s., 1300s., 1310s., 1320s., 1330s., 1340s., 1350s., 1360s., 1370s., 1380s., 1390s., 1400s., 1410s., 1420s., 1430s., 1440s., 1450s., 1460s., 1470s., 1480s., 1490s., 1500s., 1510s., 1520s., 1530s., 1540s., 1550s., 1560s., 1570s., 1580s., 1590s., 1600s., 1610s., 1620s., 1630s., 1640s., 1650s., 1660s., 1670s., 1680s., 1690s., 1700s., 1710s., 1720s., 1730s., 1740s., 1750s., 1760s., 1770s., 1780s., 1790s., 1800s., 1810s., 1820s., 1830s., 1840s., 1850s., 1860s., 1870s., 1880s., 1890s., 1900s., 1910s., 1920s., 1930s., 1940s., 1950s., 1960s., 1970s., 1980s., 1990s., 2000s., 2010s., 2020s., 2030s., 2040s., 2050s., 2060s., 2070s., 2080s., 2090s., 2100s., 2110s., 2120s., 2130s., 2140s., 2150s., 2160s., 2170s., 2180s., 2190s., 2200s., 2210s., 2220s., 2230s., 2240s., 2250s., 2260s., 2270s., 2280s., 2290s., 2300s., 2310s., 2320s., 2330s., 2340s., 2350s., 2360s., 2370s., 2380s., 2390s., 2400s., 2410s., 2420s., 2430s., 2440s., 2450s., 2460s., 2470s., 2480s., 2490s., 2500s., 2510s., 2520s., 2530s., 2540s., 2550s., 2560s., 2570s., 2580s., 2590s., 2600s., 2610s., 2620s., 2630s., 2640s., 2650s., 2660s., 2670s., 2680s., 2690s., 2700s., 2710s., 2720s., 2730s., 2740s., 2750s., 2760s., 2770s., 2780s., 2790s., 2800s., 2810s., 2820s., 2830s., 2840s., 2850s., 2860s., 2870s., 2880s., 2890s., 2900s., 2910s., 2920s., 2930s., 2940s., 2950s., 2960s., 2970s., 2980s., 2990s., 3000s., 3010s., 3020s., 3030s., 3040s., 3050s., 3060s., 3070s., 3080s., 3090s., 3100s., 3110s., 3120s., 3130s., 3140s., 3150s., 3160s., 3170s., 3180s., 3190s., 3200s., 3210s., 3220s., 3230s., 3240s., 3250s., 3260s., 3270s., 3280s., 3290s., 3300s., 3310s., 3320s., 3330s., 3340s., 3350s., 3360s., 3370s., 3380s., 3390s., 3400s., 3410s., 3420s., 3430s., 3440s., 3450s., 3460s., 3470s., 3480s., 3490s., 3500s., 3510s., 3520s., 3530s., 3540s., 3550s., 3560s., 3570s., 3580s., 3590s., 3600s., 3610s., 3620s., 3630s., 3640s., 3650s., 3660s., 3670s., 3680s., 3690s., 3700s., 3710s., 3720s., 3730s., 3740s., 3750s., 3760s., 3770s., 3780s., 3790s., 3800s., 3810s., 3820s., 3830s., 3840s., 3850s., 3860s., 3870s., 3880s., 3890s., 3900s., 3910s., 3920s., 3930s., 3940s., 3950s., 3960s., 3970s., 3980s., 3990s., 4000s., 4010s., 4020s., 4030s., 4040s., 4050s., 4060s., 4070s., 4080s., 4090s., 4100s., 4110s., 4120s., 4130s., 4140s., 4150s., 4160s., 4170s., 4180s., 4190s., 4200s., 4210s., 4220s., 4230s., 4240s., 4250s., 4260s., 4270s., 4280s., 4290s., 4300s., 4310s., 4320s., 4330s., 4340s., 4350s., 4360s., 4370s., 4380s., 4390s., 4400s., 4410s., 4420s., 4430s., 4440s., 4450s., 4460s., 4470s., 4480s., 4490s., 4500s., 4510s., 4520s., 4530s., 4540s., 4550s., 4560s., 4570s., 4580s., 4590s., 4600s., 4610s., 4620s., 4630